Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Mr. Crane on American Policy

References: Pp. 1-2,44.

Questions: 1. Is it of any significance that the President, the Senate, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously agreed on the appointment of Mr. Crane as Minister to China? 2. What is the meaning of the sentence quoted from the *North China Star*? 3. What have been Mr. Crane's remarks as to the duties of Americans and Chinese? 4. What are the qualities necessary for a successful American policy in the Orient? 5. What must be China's attitude?

Topic 2: China's Reply to Japan concerning Shantung

References: Pp. 18,21-22,24.

Questions: 1. Why is the present attitude of the Peking government considered to be "strong"? 2. What other evidences of "strength" have recently been noted? 3. What are the main points in China's answer? 4. What differentiations are noted by China in its reply? 5. What suggestions have been made recently by Japanese and Chinese Liberals? 6. What is suggested as the proper attitude to be maintained by the people at present?

Topic 3: The Attitude of the Soviet Government Towards China

References: Pp. 24-26.

Questions: 1. From where have these Soviet representatives come? 2. What are their aims, and how do they propose carrying them out? 3. What is the attitude of the Chinese Liberals? Why? 4. What false reports have recently been made as to China's relations with the Soviet government? 5. What is the relation of the Chinese Eastern Railway to this question? 6. What is the attitude taken by the sceptical Chinese? Based on what?

Topic 4: Marquis Okuma on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 2-3.

Questions: 1. Who is Marquis Okuma? 2. Is he in favor of the Alliance? Why? 3. What are his reasons? 4. What does he say about (1) The League of Nations, (2) India? 5. What is meant by "textual changes"? 6. What is the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to Far Eastern Affairs? 7. What does *Millard's Review* think of Marquis Okuma's remarks?

Topic 5: Rumors regarding the Consortium

References: Pp. 3-4

Questions: 1. What has the *North China Standard* had to say regarding the results of the Consortium? 2. Who publishes this paper? Does this have anything to do with the sentiments expressed? 3. What is the source of the confusion regarding the Manchuria-Mongolia reservations? 4. What has Mr. Kajiwara had to say on this subject? Is this of significance?

Topic 6: Foreign Ideas on Chinese Government

References: Pp. 10-14.

Questions: 1. What are the two main conflicting views of the Chinese at present as to the type of government needed in China? 2. With which of these do you agree. 3. What are Mr. Bland's ideas to the future of the government of the country? 4. What are Sir John Jordan's ideas on this subject? 5. What are Mr. Jernigan's? 6. What does Mr. Jernigan think of Sir John Jordan's supposed remarks on "Democracy" in China? 7. Is there any fundamental difference between Democracy and Bolshevism?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The Plans of Dr. Yamei Kin

References: P. 43.

Questions: 1. Why did Dr. Kin come to China in 1917? 2. What is the Chinese name for the soya bean? 3. What sort of factory has Dr. Kin established in New York? 4. What is her present plan for service to China? 5. Explain the sentence: child welfare is a democratic necessity. 6. What is the nature of the lectures that Dr. Kin plans to give? 7. Do these subjects seem to you to be important? Why.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Price of Rice

Reference: P. 34—a single item.

Questions: 1. What is the price of rice in Poseh, Kwangsi? 2. The price of rice in Shanghai is about ten dollars a picul. How is it possible for the price to differ greatly in different places? 3. What is given as the cause of the sudden rise in the price in Poseh? 4. Can you give any reasons for the rise in the price of rice in Shanghai? 5. Is a high price for rice a good thing for the farmer, for the landowner, for the laborer? 6. Suppose that the rice supply of Poseh is a thousand piculs and the price rises from four to eight dollars, has there been an increase in the wealth of this city?

Topic 2: The Launching of the Mandarin

References: P. 40.

Questions: 1. For whom was the *Mandarin* built? 2. What is meant by the launching of a ship? What is meant by a "displacement of 14,750 tons?" 4. Why is this launching called "the greatest achievement in shipbuilding in Shanghai?"

Topic 3. The Chinese Eastern Railway

Reference: P. 44.

Questions: 1. Where is the Chinese Eastern Railway? 2. What is the Chinese name for it? 3. Why is it an important railway? 4. To whom does the railway belong? Note the references to it in the article on the Soviet government. 5. Why are the Japanese interested in this railway?

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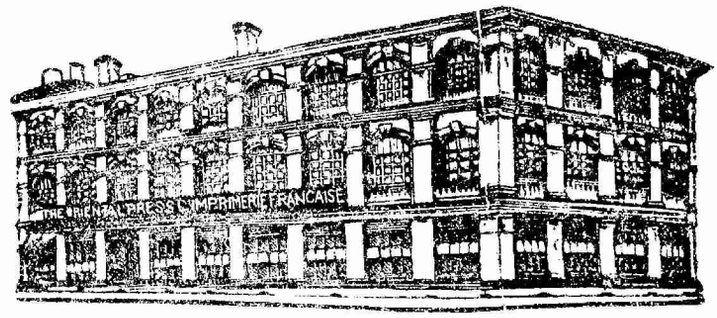

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from March 11 to March 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	323265	546675	3789	873729	92200	.....	6649307	893091	.....	13 43	1096603	99435	.....	9.07
Peking-Mukden	373338	312558	606	686502	150491	.....	4422599	651770	.....	14.74	742179	16273	.....	2.19
Tientsin-Pukow	305368	222314	8657	536339	64184	.....	3378496	9727	.....	.29	632418	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	118546	56043	3197	177786	27550	.....	1260879	124381	.....	9 87	324746	.....	2116	-.65
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	57960	20369	926	79255	9970	.....	528475	36101	.....	6.83	169381	38306	.....	22.62
Cheng-Tai	25879	115712	126	141717	53655	.....	979648	319376	.....	32.60	171389	20127	.....	11.75
Canton-Kowloon	23652	2576	700	26928	1343	.....	227324	2948	.....	1.29	58711	1240	.....	2.11
Kirin-Changchun	25354	36818	663	62835	17012	.....	512526	217719	.....	42 48	88027	8060	.....	9.15
Taokow-Chinghua	8321	22652	345	31318	1993	.....	203725	.....	6187	-3.04	49338	441	.....	.89
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3705	13964	.....	17669	1484	.....	122247	26140	.....	21 39	38400	600	.....	1.56
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	543	48	15	606	.....	293	3777	.....	2683	-71.11	874	.....	595	-6.78
Kaifeng-Honan	26959	20208	1051	48218	2186	.....	320020	34180	.....	10.68	61290	.....	1023	-1.67
Wuchang-Changsha	17103	25435	.....	42538	6165	.....	345385	102104	.....	29.57	158149	103591	.....	65.52
Ssu-Tsen	11281	24785	35	36101	13121	.....	217543	69771	.....	32.08	26127	3544	.....	13.56
TOTAL	1321274	1420157	20110	2761541	441061	.....	19171951	2478438	.....	12.87	3617632	287883	.....	7.96

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHINA has lost a staunch supporter and a sincere friend by the death of Dr. George Ernest Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese government for the last decade. The announcement carried by *Reuters* under date of May 31, London, while not unexpected by his foreign friends in Peking, has given a shock to his Chinese friends who expected much further assistance from him for China. The Chinese did not realize how seriously ill he had been for nearly a year or how strenuous a life he had lived. He lived in China for more than two decades, was well acquainted with conditions, the likes and dislikes of the Chinese people, their susceptibilities as well as their honesty of purpose. He played the part of an able interpreter admirably—truthfully interpreting China to the outside world and the outside world to China and thereby promoting a better understanding between the East and the West—until death stopped his useful work. China needs more of such interpreters of her ideas and ideals. It is true that after the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, a personal friend, Dr. Morrison was not often called upon by the Chinese government for advice. His service was very much appreciated by Yuan Shih-kai, and although succeeding presidents have shown less appreciation of it, he was always consulted when the country was confronted with a grave crisis in its relationship with foreign powers. His name has been a household word among the Chinese and his own countrymen in China during the last twenty years, and was also well known in America and Europe where many people were able only to name two persons in China, namely, Yuan Shih-kai and Morrison. Born at Geelong in Victoria, Australia, in 1862, Dr. Morrison was early inclined towards journalism. Before he was twenty years old he made a name for himself by writing an

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article for the Australian newspapers on the condition of life amongst the Kanakas on the sugar plantations. At the age of twenty, he crossed Australia from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne on foot, and a few months after the completion of this journey, took part in an expedition to New Guinea where he was wounded by a spear-thrust which threatened to make him lame for life. After winning fame as a daring traveler, he entered Edinburgh University, having studied previously at Melbourne. Whilst at Edinburgh he had the remaining portion of the spear that had broken off in his leg removed by Professor Chiene, to whom he dedicated his book, "An Australian in China," to the man "who gave me back the power of locomotion." In 1887 he was graduated as a doctor, and practised for a few years in Australia, but 1894 found him traveling again. Shortly after leaving the famous Rio Tinto mines to which he had been appointed a medical officer, he made a connection with the *London Times* which helped both himself and the *Times* immensely.

HIS first work for the *Times* was a series of letters written in the course of a journey from Shanghai to Rangoon by land. Upon the completion of this trip, he was sent to Yunnanfu and from Yunnanfu to Tongking. A year later found him crossing Manchuria from Stretensk to Vladivostok on foot. After 1897 he settled in Peking as correspondent for the *Times*. In the course of his work he sallied forth now and then to visit all the provinces with the exception of Tibet. Then came the year 1900 when the Boxers went wild and he was in Peking during the siege. He was wounded and reported killed which caused his paper to publish a lengthy obituary notice of him. The *Times* paper was greatly surprised subsequently to receive a lengthy telegram from him under date of July 21 which gave to the world the first authentic news about the situation in Peking. His despatch describing the siege of Peking, after the grave event, made him famous on the Continent. Dr. Morrison was a good newspaper man. He had a "nose for news," to use a technical term. He was the first man to secure information about the secret Cassini Convention and published it in the *Times* of January 3, 1901. He disclosed Russian intrigues in Manchuria which undoubtedly influenced the British Foreign Office in concluding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He was present at the triumphal entry into Port Arthur, and also present throughout the negotiations of peace between Russia and Japan at Portsmouth. He owed his journalistic career to his book "An Australian in China," which was published by Horace Cox in 1895, and which ran into several editions. The book contained descriptions of his journey from Shanghai to Burma, at a total cost of only £20. During the trip, the missionaries rendered to him much assistance, but many pages of his book contained unkind remarks about them, which he regretted very much afterwards. In 1900 he paid a great tribute to the missionaries in China and hoped thereby to overcome the previous injustice. After the publication of the book he went to London for a visit, and while there, the late Mr. Moberly Bell invited him to join the *Times*. The offer was accepted, and he started for China. For over ten years he was in the service of the great London paper, and distinguished himself as an able journalist. In 1912 Dr. Morrison resigned his post as Peking correspondent of the *Times* and joined Yuan Shih-kai as Political Adviser to the President. His contract with the Chinese government was renewed several times, his service being greatly appreciated. In 1918 he went to Europe to help the Chinese delegation at the European Peace Conference. While serving China in Paris, he became ill, and nearly one year passed before he succumbed to his illness. Dr. Morrison is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Jennie Robins, his secretary, and three children.

CHINA is at the beginning of a great motor car development. The opinion has been expressed that only a lack of roads prevents China from becoming a second America from the motor-car standpoint. In Shanghai the present number of automobiles is said to be at the ratio of about fifteen to the mile of paved streets and roads. All over China the construction of a few miles of roads is immediately followed by motor car purchases. China may be conservative, but it is not noticeable in the motor car industry where every dealer in the country is behind on orders. There is one thing, however, that is rapidly getting the whole motor-car industry "in bad." That's the speed maniac! If the population of Shanghai had any conception of the number of accidents from careless automobile driving there would be a riot. Persons who doubt this statement should make inquiry of any of the Shanghai hospitals where the dead and wounded are taken. The chief reason for the great number of accidents is the careless driving and utter lack of interest in the welfare of the person who walks or uses the lowly rickshaw. The other reason is the fact that the great masses of country people who come into the city every day, have no conception of the uses of a modern road and no knowledge of the danger of being in front of a "devil wagon" propelled by a careless and heartless driver. Apparently the municipal councils of the two settlements are powerless to stop the parade of dead and injured that daily pass

through the hospitals. Something serious is going to happen some day. A mob of infuriated natives is going to attack some careless motor car owner and then a riot will start. Then the S. V. C. will be called out and the trouble will be on. In Manila the motor car owners have taken the matter into their own hands for self protection and have formed an association for mutual protection, safety of the public and protection of the good name of the industry. Every member agrees to observe certain rules such as refraining from plowing through the crowds that are alighting from or entering tram cars; restriction to a limited speed in congested streets; and agreement to report to the proper authorities every case of reckless driving that comes to their attention. Practically all citizens believe that something should be done and that shortly. If some public spirited individual or organization will take the lead the good name and use of the motor car in China may be preserved. Most persons have forgotten the fact that the first railroad in China was torn up and shipped out of the country for the simple reason that a man was killed on the line between Shanghai and Woosung.

Chinese Opinion and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

CHINA has issued a statement in which she tells the world what has passed between her government and the British government during the past few months on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. During the past week this statement appeared in the local newspapers in the form of a communication to the public from the Chinese government. The first step, it appears, was taken by China, who asked the British government whether it was the intention of Great Britain, in a possible renewal of the alliance, to continue to speak about China "merely as a territorial entity." To this Great Britain replied that the renewal of the alliance had not yet been taken up for consideration and that the language of a possible renewed alliance would probably be the same as the language used in the past treaties. As a result of this reply the Chinese government prepared a memorandum setting forth China's opinion that the language of the treaty had been changed in the past, particularly in the case of Korea and of India, and left the conclusion to be drawn that no reason exists for not making changes in a new treaty.

But, in this memorandum, China went further than a criticism of the forms of expression employed in the treaties. The Chinese Minister in London was hardly concerned with terminology or with split infinitives. China went behind the words of the treaty to the changes in the Far East that have been brought about while the alliance has been in force. "China has suffered enough," the memorandum says, "in the matter of Shantung." Finally, the attention of the British government is drawn to the fact that Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations is a sufficient guarantee of China's integrity and independence and the memorandum closes with the hope that Great Britain will reply at an early date so that a similar note on the same subject may be addressed to Japan.

In her memorandum China asks two questions of Great Britain and, through Great Britain of Japan and of the world. Her first question is implied in the reference to Shantung and may be put thus: *Do you want "Shantung" to be repeated?* If a renewed alliance covers with fair phrases the territorial ambitions of Japan and if those ambitions are to be given the approval of a renewed alliance, how can a repetition of "Shantung" be avoided?

China's second question is equally pointed. She turns to Article 10 of the League Covenant. The first sentence of that Article reads; "The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League." If this Article means what it says, why is any reference to China needed in any Anglo-Japanese alliance? Why is the alliance itself needed? What assurances of support can Great Britain give Japan in the face of this Article to which both Great Britain and Japan have subscribed? China's second question may be stated thus: *Is it the intention of Great Britain and of Japan to live up to Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations?*

Marquis Okuma has recently lamented the fact that the moral basis of the League of Nations is not sufficiently sure. If any nation has cause to fear that the League Covenant does not mean what it says—and this, we take it, is the moral insecurity that Marquis Okuma suspects—surely it is China rather than Japan. If ever there is to be an opportunity to demonstrate to the world that the League is upon a sure foundation that opportunity is now in the hands of Great Britain and of Japan. The greatest assurance to China and to the whole Far East that the Covenant of the League is the law of nations would be a simultaneous denuniciation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance by the contracting parties on July 13, 1920.

A Chinese student in a Canadian school is the author of a sentence that expresses Belgium's attitude in 1914. He pictures the Belgians as saying, "We are not a road; we are a country." This is what the Chinese Minister in London has said and is saying for China: China is not a piece of real estate; China is a nation. This

is the spirit that made the resistance of the Belgians possible. This is the spirit that kept Alsace-Lorraine and Poland before the eyes of the world. This is the spirit that made the Covenant of the League of Nations possible and it is the true moral basis upon which it rests, for it does not, and cannot, rest upon the trafficking and jobbing of imperialistic diplomacy. It is this spirit of reasonable pride in her own independence, backed, as it must be, by a willingness to make sacrifices for that independence, which is, in the end, the sole support for China's hope that she will continue to enjoy those blessings that the peoples of the world associate with independent national life.

C. F. R.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IT may be of interest to note that at the time the American Government took control of the railroads of the country, it was not for the purpose of managing them in a strict business sense, but was a war effort undertaken to supply the Allied nations with the food necessary to enable their armies to remain in active service. The Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy were sending word that they were nearly a million tons behind in food, and that rations in the Italian army had been reduced twice, and in the French once. A more serious representation from the official sources named was that unless America supplied the food needed the war was lost and millions of civilians would be confronted with starvation. Such were the circumstances which caused the government to take charge of the railroads to use them as an efficient means for prosecuting the war against Germany. This pressing and important arrangement to feed from American fields the armies of three European nations was made a part of the duty of William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. It meant that Mr. McAdoo had suddenly added to his duties as Secretary the task of directing 250,000 miles of roads and two million men. It ought to be understood, from the above facts, that the railroads were not run during the war for profit or convenience, and that it is an unfair criticism of the management because it did not show a profit. They were run to win the war and nothing could be more false than the idea that they were run for profit. The fact is America was fighting most efficiently for the Allied cause some time before the American soldier was in France, and a study of the inside history of the times will convince that Mr. McAdoo is justified in his statement, that the two hundred million dollars spent on railroad operations for the year 1918, "produced greater results than any like amount expended by the government throughout the entire period of the war." In this connection it can be stated, that while Mr. McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury he not only fully met every requirement of that office and the duties of Director General of Railroads, but he organized the Federal Reserve Banking System and was Chairman of the Board; initiated the Farm Loan System and the War Finance Corporation, the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Pan-American Financial Conference; was chief of the National Health Service, in charge of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, of the Regulation of National Banks, Collection of Customs, Internal Revenue, with the many minor related responsibilities, and all of which responsibilities he entered upon and discharged with the competency and skill which prove his accurate knowledge of our system of Government and its intricate political machinery. Reference is here made to Mr. McAdoo, not because the writer hopes he will be the Democratic nominee for President, but rather as the chief managing agent of the railroads in the Allied cause and why the government took control of them.

THE *Japan Chronicle* in a most informing and timely editorial has taken the occasion to refresh the memory of the Japanese press with reference to the claims they have been making in behalf of the diplomatic and military achivements of their country. The Chronicle has not allowed itself to be mislead by mere declarations but forms its conclusions from the plain viewpoint of facts. One of the facts was that not a long time ago the Japanese press were almost a unit in opposition to renewing the alliance between Japan and Great Britain, and for the alleged reason that the alliance was no longer mutually advantageous but a real hindrance to Japan and an advantage only to Britain. It was further contended by the Japanese press, that the alliance had outlived its usefulness and, by reason of it, Japan had been put into a false position with the oppressed millions of India whose legitimate aspirations Japan was expected to defeat and destroy. It is stated by the *Chronicle*, that when the wave of opposition to renewing the alliance was sweeping over Japan, there was coincident with it the negotiation between Russia and Japan of a secret treaty which in practice, amounted to a contract that each of these powers should have a hand in China, within its particular sphere of influence, and should coalesce in an offensive and defensive alliance against any other power which presumed to interfere. This secret treaty, which was being negotiated between Russia and Japan during the war, was nothing more nor less than to be an agreement between the militarists of Russia and Japan dividing their respective areas of expansion and

consequently rendered the alliance both superfluous and inconvenient. The difference between the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the contemplated Russo-Japanese secret treaty was, that the alliance provided for a consultation between the allies when one or other determined on taking steps in China, in protection of its interest, and contained certain phrases about the independence and integrity of China and the principle of the open door, while such provisions in favor of preserving the sovereign integrity of China were inconsistent with the ideas underlying what Russia and Japan appear to have had in their minds to do secretly. But the Japanese press are now strongly advocating the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It can be written that the press of Japan are a unit in favor of renewal, and the *Chronicle* very significantly gives as the reason, for the radically changed situation, that the treaty with Russia is invalid. If there is no mistake in the view here taken of Japanese diplomacy and the influences which direct its course there is no doubt that it wears a double face and deserves the teachings of a new school.

THE *Chronicle* is seemingly unwilling to admit that Japan can justly claim any special military distinction on account of service during the war, and although there is every disposition to appreciate in full whatever services Japan may have rendered, it is hardly admissible for Japan to assert that single handed she protected the lines of transport between Australia and India, on the one hand, and the European front on the other. The facts adduced by the *Chronicle* clearly prove that the assertion of Japan, as protecting single handed the lines of transport in the Pacific and Indian Ocean is quite an overstatement. The *Chronicle* enlightens the Japanese press with the reminder that the German ship *Emden*, which did so much damage to British transports during the war, was eventually destroyed, not by a Japanese warship, but by the British cruiser *Sydney*, which was at the time under the control of the Australian Government. The *Emden* was apparently having unmolested sailing in the waters of this part of the world so far as concerned the naval flag of Japan. And another fact is that, despite the existence of the Japanese fleet, more than one German ship got clear away from Tsingtau in the early days of the war and became a serious menace to British commerce in consequence. The German ships sailing from Tsingtau were the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenaw* besides the *Emden*, the *Leipzig*, and the *Nurnberg*, and three of which left for the commerce routes absolutely unmolested, while the German admiral, with his armored cruisers, disappeared from public knowledge for six weeks. Now, notwithstanding the practical presence of the Japanese naval armament in Asiatic Seas, they were, nevertheless, free to Gernan warships, and the result was soon realized in the disaster of the *Coronel*, on the coast of Chili, where Admiral Craddock was overwhelmed and his squadron destroyed, a reverse which was avenged, not by the Japanese, but by the British fleet under Admiral Sturdee. Confronted by facts as above set forth there is evidently no justice in the claim put forth by the Japanese press that the commercial routes of the Pacific and Indian Ocean were protected by Japan single-handed. There is no record that the navy of Japan destroyed a single German war vessel, but there is a record that the German navy destroyed a Japanese war vessel, and the reason why the routes of commerce of the two oceans, just named, were so much free of any of the naval ships of Japan was, that the Japanese Government was too busily engaged at Peking to keep China from joining the Allied nations in the war against Germany, thus influencing China to a policy which depreciated her national and international status more than any conceivable reverse. The Japanese found Chinese who proved efficient co-workers in their plot to reserve China for their sole exploit, but men like Wu Ting-fang, who saw that the policy of Japan was fatal to their country and resisted it, although not as successful as was hoped, are yet no less deserving the gratitude and confidence of their countrymen.

IT appears that Dr. C. T. Wang has addressed to the northern and southern governments of China that the following questions are often propounded to him by representatives of foreign nations: "why is the Chinese foreign policy so changeable? Why should the same government make a most harmful international agreement with great pleasure and then send delegates for its cancellation three months later?" The two questions are timely and extremely pertinent to current events. Dr. Wang has comprehended in the questions the serious mistakes of his country and his comments thereon, if heeded, will arrest the dangerous drift of China and put her on a safe course again. But there is another question that may be addressed to Dr. Wang, and for the reason he has been active in connection with the subject. The question is, why is it that the leaders of public opinion in China have been so active in applauding the American Senate for its opposition to the League of Nations? It is known that the provision in the League confirmed the rights of Japan to Shantung, as provided in the German treaty, and that this confirmatory provision naturally excited Chinese opposition, but had a look been taken below the surface it could have been seen that the provision and its ostensibly dangerous

bearing was not so dangerous to China if not made so by the act of China herself, and that is exactly what China did, thus justifying Dr. Wang's question as to China entering into a solemn agreement and then seeking to have it cancelled regardless of the principle of good faith and consistency. When the American Senate rejected the treaty as a whole, the American government was thereby completely eliminated from participating in the League of Nations whenever convened, which means that China must adjust the Shantung matter with Japan directly, or refer it to the League of Nations in which tribunal the more influential members will be either an ally of Japan or the endorsers of her right to be in Shantung. The view here taken ought to have plainly pointed out that the really safe way for China was the ratification of the treaty and secured for China a disinterested friend, as a member of the league, in the most resourceful and powerful nation in the world. China has promptly and properly refused the offer of Japan to enter into a kind of domestic settlement of the Shantung business and the next step for China to take will be probably to submit her course to the League of Nations, but the present indications are the American Government will not be officially present, and the jury to pass upon the equities of the claim of China will be composed of an ally and the endorsers of Japan, the latter by virtue of the binding obligations of secret treaties. But Dr. Wang is right in the advice he gives China to be consistent and arrange at once her own household in good order.

THERE is on record in more than one foreign office of Western nations written agreements between some of them with special reference to the territorial area of China and how it might be divided to promote their convenience and profit. There is in the Japanese foreign office one of such agreements, signed by Japan and the United States, in which the relation of the former nation to certain provinces of China was particularly defined and the bearing it was to have on issues that might arise between China and Japan. It is true the agreement in which the United States was a party contained provisions respecting and safeguarding the physical and political integrity of China, but the point is that before the agreement was entered into China was not consulted nor did she know anything about the negotiations between these two nations. Another treaty of a more serious nature is the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and in which the present and future of China appears as a material part, though China was kept in ignorance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty while it was being negotiated. China was not aware of either of the two agreements mentioned above, and the signatory foreign nations went straight ahead with their negotiations as if China had no right to be consulted. There may be other pacts in existence relating to the fate of China, but the two referred to would seem to be more familiar to the general public. But China appears to have gotten tired of being treated with so much indifference and has at last demanded to be informed and consulted when her domestic and foreign relations were the main subjects of discussion and determination in the chancelleries of Europe or elsewhere. If China has been finally convinced of doing something for herself, and letting it be known that she is a part of the world, it promises to open up the vista of a hopeful future. If Dr. Wang and his friends can succeed in having their country to wake up and think for itself, the undignified and cowardly policy which has so long been the guide should give place to a policy of an independent and self respecting nation capable of having opinions and competent to express and maintain them. China ought to have realized in full by this time that a nation which is not properly assertive will soon find herself in the rear guard and without consideration or respect. Nothing has been as fatal to the influence of China as her hesitating and insincere policy in connection with the war. It would have been far more consistent and commendable to have had no connection with the war at all than to have been half way connected and thus destroying the confidence of the Allies on one side and the Entente on the other. An unconditional declaration of war against Germany at the outset, as Dr. Wu Tingfang and a few others advocated, would have assured Dr. Wang and his co-delegates a seat at the table of the peace conference and absolutely restored Shantung. It is not too late for China to restore herself.

America's Stake in the Pacific

BY C. F. WEED

IN a seven months' trip through the Far East, including Australia, Java, Straits Settlements, China and Japan, I saw many opportunities for the development of American foreign trade but the one big opportunity, in my opinion—the one that measures up to the title "Our Stake in the Pacific"—is China.

I do not think that we have in this country any real appreciation of the tremendous potentialities of China or of how quickly some are likely to become actualities.

To begin with, let us marshal a few facts which every schoolboy ought to know, but doesn't. Territorially China is about a third larger than the United States. It has, roughly speaking, four times the population of this country. These people are sober and industrious. They have to be industrious, otherwise they would starve. For the most part they are woefully ignorant. China has nothing that can be

termed a general educational system. I have heard it stated by good authority that probably 399 millions out of the 400 millions of people did not know that there had been a World War. Yet they are a wonderful people. We think of them as physically weak. The infant mortality is 70 per cent, but that is due to crass ignorance. But if the child does grow up and becomes a porter, for example, he counts his regular day's work as carrying a picul, 100 li; that is, 133 pounds, 30 miles. That is real endurance, on a rice diet. As a race the Chinese have endurance.

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They are the finest of artisans—witness their silks, their embroideries, their carvings requiring infinite skill and patience. I visited an electric lamp factory in Shanghai operated entirely with Chinese labor under American management. The manager told me that in quantity and quality, hour for hour, the output was the equal of any of their American factories, and this native labor works a twelve hour day and a seven day week, and at a scandalously low wage compared with American labor. The Chinese industrially are competent.

It is said, and with some truth, that the Chinese are not organizers. But the race which built the great wall of China, the most stupendous work of human labor in the world—a gigantic piece of masonry that would stretch from Boston to San Francisco—is not totally lacking in organizing capacity.

As merchants the Chinese excel any race I know. It is proverbial in China that they out-trade the Jews. They have an inexhaustible supply of patience. Time is of no object. If you undertake to introduce a new "chop" in piece goods, for instance, you will sell initial orders quite freely perhaps. The repeat orders will not come. The next year and the year after you can offer the "chop" with no buyers. The third year, however, will bring a flood of orders if the goods have stood the test and the test has been that of two years' actual wear by the ultimate consumer.

Hankow is at the head of big steamer navigation on the Yangstze Kiang about six hundred miles up from Shanghai. Beyond Hankow to the west is the big, fertile province of Szechuen. It has a territory greater than the combined areas of Italy and Greece. It has a population greater than that of the German Empire. It can now be reached only by a long, circuitous caravan trail or by way of the Yangstze River through a series of gorges one hundred miles in extent. Of course the purchasing power of this province now is negligible. Wheat is selling there at ten cents per bushel. The price of goods from the outside world when finally landed there is prohibitive. A can of oil which sells for $3.40 in Hankow costs $10.30 in Cheng-tu. But what will happen when the railroad penetrates this inner empire? These eighty millions of people will find it worth their while to abandon their laborious hand looms and go to producing raw materials for the world's markets. With the proceeds from these raw materials they will buy piece goods and other manufactured products in quantities never before dreamed of.

Notwithstanding the antiquity of this province in the matter of civilization, a brand new major country is about to be introduced into the world's market. And this is only one instance.

So I say that our biggest stake is now growing in the Pacific, and growing faster than we are preparing to grasp it, and that stake is China.

It is true that American business is now represented in China, but in a pitifully small crude way, compared with its deserts and compared with the representation of other countries.

Take the British. They have been firmly established in the Chinese trade for generations. The class of men who go out from England into the Far East, is, I am sorry to say, far superior to the class that has been sent out from America. Of course, I am speaking in general terms. American business houses have not grasped the fact that China is an international market with the keenest kind of competition and that only the best men can secure real recognition. The British houses are solid, substantial institutions, owning their own "godowns," dealing in a large variety of manufactures, owning or controlling their own steamship lines, and aided and abetted in every way by their Government at home. The American houses, and again I am speaking generally, are comparatively insignificant affairs, staffed by a catch-as-catch-can personnel, frequently carrying only one line, heretofore dependent upon foreign shipping, and hampered more than helped by their own Government. "How hampered?" you ask. A British concern in China does not pay income taxes at home. An American concern does.

And yet the Chinese seem to prefer to trade with America to any other country.

In the first place, America is the only power in China that is not looked upon as a predatory power. As a nation and as individuals we enjoy a reputation for being fair. The return of the Boxer Indemnity has not been forgotten. American goods square with the sample, which is more than can be said of the Japanese goods. The American is deferential to the Chinese buyer, as he should be, but as the Briton is not.

If things are anything like equal, the American house will get the orders.

There is no danger of loss in China through bad debts. That is a sweeping statement, but it is true. The reason for it is the so-called "compradore" system. Every foreign house, mercantile or banking, employs a "compradore." He is a Chinese of standing who, for a small commission, guarantees the fulfilment of obligations at maturity. The compradore gives a bond, or a cash deposit, or both, amply adequate to secure his own undertakings in this regard. The deposit of a million dollars in gold in a foreign bank by a Chinese compradore as security is not uncommon. If the business is all over China he has his bonded agents under him.

This system is an institution in the Chinese trade and eliminates all credit risk.

I maintain that America's largest stake in the Pacific is China for the following reasons:

1. China already has a large foreign trade.
2. Through improvement in internal transportation facilities and for other reasons this trade will shortly be doubled or even trebled.
3. This trade is friendly disposed toward America.
4. It is a good credit risk.
5. Adequate shipping can be had.
6. The larger American banks are prepared to offer excellent banking facilities.
7. Some American houses now know how to do this business. Many are learning. More are eager to learn.

I further maintain:

1. That every American house equipped to do a foreign business should carefully study the Chinese situation.
2. If satisfied that there is a market for its product in China it should (a) open its own office there, or (b) entrust its agency to a thoroughly representative American firm with offices in the leading Chinese cities.
3. If it opens on its own account, it should employ only experienced men of the highest grade.
4. If it opens through a representative, it should make certain that the house is substantial financially and of a dignified tone. A slap-dash, spread-eagle atmosphere is not conducive to good standing in China, and this atmosphere is too likely to be a characteristic of an American house.—*From the Textile Journal*, New York.

Japan's Railway Program in China

Japan has been leaving no stone unturned in her attempt to secure control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In view of the grave and imminent danger to which the Chinese Eastern is now subject, the following account of how Japan is slowly but steadily carrying out her railway program in China appeared in a recent published memoranda issued by the Anglo-American Association of Peking for private distribution in China, America and Great Britain.

JAPAN has annexed Korea. She has forced a lease of a part of Manchuria for a period of ninety-nine years. She has taken over the German position in Shantung and thus commands both sides of the Gulf of Chihli. She has set up police boxes in Fukien opposite Formosa, and as these lines are being written has stationed warships off the principal port of that province from which she landed marines to support her particular view of a controversy in hand. From these three directions she presses inland. The means of invasion is in all three instances a system of railways, either actual or in prospect.

The South Manchurian railway system of eight hundred miles connected with the Korean system puts Japanese military forces actually into the interior that far. Additional lines contracted for during the period of the war will more than duplicate the mileage already in existence, will gridiron Manchuria, penetrate far into Mongolia and reach a point scarcely more than a day's march from Peking. Incidentally one of these lines will use a route under prior contract to an American financial group, who had let their contract for construction to a British engineering firm, while another violates the agreement with the British financiers on the Peking-Mukden line.

In Shantung, Japanese succession to the German rights in the railway brings them into the interior half the way from Tsingtau to Peking. Additional lines contracted for as extensions of the Shantung railway will lead their line of communication an additional two hundred miles or more westward, while a branch will put them in connection with a line easy to dominate which leads further into interior of Asia than any line yet built or contracted for. The extension from Tsinan to Shunteh will put Japanese rails far to the west of Peking.

On the other lines of railway in China the foreign interests have placed only a limited number of representatives, a few technical men and inspectors for the most part. On no other line would the foreign personnel exceed more than one or two percent of the total number of employes. But on the lines controlled by Japan, every man above the grade of track coolie is a Japanese. Japanese police guard the track and Japanese garrisons occupy the terminals. And when one remembers that every one of these men has gone through the training required in the Japanese military conscription system, one realizes what it means to have the lines of communication extending so far into the interior in the hands of Japanese. It means that in a military way China is ham-strung. She has no chance of mobilizing an army, be it ever so well trained and armed. Between the Manchurian lines on the north and the Shantung lines on the south, the province of Chihli containing Peking and Tientsin is between the jaws of the nut cracker.

Opposite Formosa lies the route of the proposed Kiukiang-Foochow line. Kiukiang is on the Yangtze River. From Kiukiang to Nanchang there is now a provincial line upon which Japanese interests hold a mortgage for more than the value of the line. The police boxes which Japan maintains in various parts of Fukien province and the demand which she has made for a sphere of influence in this region mark the extension of the Kiukiang-Nanchang line to Foochow or Amoy as merely one of the steps of Japan's progress into China.

In addition to the military importance of these lines of railway, they will have an important effect in the economic conquest of China. At present the natural routes of commerce fall into certain well defined routes. Since China has depended for water courses for interior distribution, the large cities naturally were located at the confluences of the greater rivers. Railway routes were naturally laid out to reach such centre located by nature. The Yangtsze River, navigable for over a thousands miles, with branches leading to the north and the south which

drain large areas, and with its current flowing in the direction of its foreign trade, thus becomes the great determining factor of the transportation routes of China. The mouth of that river then becomes the great converging point of domestic commerce, but as such, it becomes also the converging point of foreign with domestic trade. Barely secondary to this port should be one on the great indentation of the coast to the north, the Gulf of Chihli, and another to the south serving the southeastern slope. Thus Shanghai at the Yangstze, Tientsin to the north and Canton to the south (if one considers the free port of Hongkong in a different category) become the local points of transportation routes in China. To be sure, a certain portion of Manchuria drains naturally into Vladivostok, and another portion to Newchwang or Dalny, but those are outlets of commerce basins of third rank by nature, corresponding to numbers of others along the China coast like Amoy, Foochow, Hangchow, Tsingtau Chinwantao, etc. Now the railway systems are already built or planned to take direction in accordance with these facts of nature, and are designed to bring traffic to the Yangstze River either at the head of navigation, Hankow, or to deep water Pukow and Shanghai. Political considerations made the northern lines radiate from Peking, but commercially they converge at Tientsin. In Shanghai international trade is favored by the existence of an international settlement. Under these conditions, the Shanghai district becomes the general distributing point for continental Asia north of India. In Tientsin, various nationalities have their individual settlements, and the result is much the same.

Now consider what happens when the Shantung railway is extended west into the ore bearing regions of Shansi. Remember that these lines and their branches will be in the hands of a nationality which does not hesitate to use them to drive out all other nationalities. It is already proven that no other nationality can do business in Manchuria. It is difficult to prove discrimination in rates but it is easy to know that Japanese competitors live when the rates charged others are sufficient to kill. It is easy to see that Japanese goods go through when goods of other nationalities lie on platforms awaiting wagons that either do not come, or if they come develop "hot boxes" when far enough away to escape personal attention of the shipper. Depend upon it, no other nationalities will do business long in the territory served by the Shantung railway.

The Kaomi-Huschow branch of the Shantung line will form a connection with the Lung Hai and make Tsingtau competitive with Pukow and Shanghai as an outlet port for all the territory drained by this line from inner Kansu to the coast. It would be very easy by traffic agreements practically to cut out Pukow and Shanghai from such traffic, diverting it all to Tsingtau. That such has been the attempt of Japanese interest is well known. The Lung Hai financiers have been seeking funds on terms. Just what the terms are is known of course only to the inner circle, Japanese contractors were reported to have taken over the building of one of the westward sections. Japanese engineers were on the ground making surveys. But public clamor in the region invaded finally induced them to desist for the time being.

If these two trunk lines, the Shansi-Shantung line and the Lung Hai-Tsingtau Line, are made to converge at Tsingtau, a direct cross current to the flow of trade, as planned by nature and the Chinese Railway Administration is developed. Shanghai is deprived of the whole Asiatic northwest as a hinterland. Tsingtau becomes the focal point of domestic trade.

Steamship routes to Tsingtau, Dalny and the Korean ports naturally become grouped. The main trade in all these ports is in the hands of Japanese and hence its principal foreign source and destination becomes Japan. If a fan were to be laid down upon the map with the ribs extending through Fusan, Dalny and Tsingtau into the hinterland. the handle would rest in Japan. If the fan were spread a little more, another rib would pass through Shanghai. Trans-shipment will then take place at such a focal point. At Kobe, then, ocean freights will stop. From and to Kobe there will ply vessels which will pass by Shanghai on their way up the Yangstze, which will never touch Shanghai on their way to outports like Hangchow, Foochow, or even Tientsin. The commerce of Eastern Asia then passes from international hands on the mainland and lodges in Japan.

A third phase to the railway program is perhaps even more vital. Japan is desperately in need of iron. She needs it for manufacture. She needs it for ships. She needs it for guns, and all the harness of war. For a moment during the war she was crippled until America lifted the embargo on exports of steel, especially in Japan's favour.

Shipping costs add a huge weight to purchases of iron and steel from Europe and America. China is a nearer source.

But Japan is not satisfied with mere opportunity to purchase iron in the open market of China. Although her geographical position gives her an advantage over all rivals, she seeks an exclusive advantage. In earlier years she sought it by means of favourable contracts in return for financial assistance. Beginning in 1906 she lent money to China's one serious attempt at the production of steel, the Han-Yeh-P'ing works. This includes the iron mines at Tayeh, the collieries at Pinghsiang, and the mills at Hanyang. Her battle ships sailing up the Yangtsze River can easily keep that stream a transportation line from the Tayeh mines and the Hanyang mills. In 1911, she gave an earnest demonstration of how she proposed to protect these properties. At the time of the revolution the various foreign officials at Hankow, across the river from Hanyang, met to decide whether or not to ask their government for armed forces to protect the foreign concessions in Hankow. The Japanese representative strongly opposed the request and it was dropped. Forty-eight hours later, a large Japanese force landed at Hankow and in defiance of all protest has remained ever since.

In 1913 a further Japanese loan was made upon the property on condition (1) that the Han Yeh P'ing company repay it during forty years by the sale of fifteen million tons of iron ore and eight million tons of pig iron in addition to amounts already contracted for, (2) that the Japanese have preference in further financing, (3) that the company employ a Japanese "Highest Engineering Adviser" and an "Auditor Adviser" who are empowered to give "necessary advice" to the Yokohama Specie Bank, and (4) that the title deeds be deposited in a safe having two keys, of which the Japanese hold one. In 1915 came the Twenty-One Demands, which under Group Three provided that "when the opportune moment arrives the Han Yeh P'ing company shall be made a joint concern of the two nations."

By means of this control of about 33 percent of the entire present output of iron ore, and about 50 per cent of the entire present output of pig iron in all China, the value of these exports have increased from Taels 2,000,000 in 1913, to Taels 19,000,000 in 1918.

But this is not sufficient for Japan's needs, if she is to become a dominant world power. Hence

she proposes to link up the promising ore fields with a system of railway connections which shall either deliver the actual workings of such fields into her own hand, or give her the power of deciding upon what terms their output shall reach the outer world.

There are important ore deposits in Shantung, Her succession to German economic rights in Shantung gives her immediate control over these. The next most important area is that of Shansi, in area one—fourth larger and in mineral deposits more rich than the state of Pennsylvania,—hitherto considered the richest of the mineral area of the world. An extension of the Shantung railway into Shansi is planned to tap that resource. Other deposits are located in Honan and Kansu. These are served at present only imperfectly by railways, but with branch lines to the Belgian Lung Hai Line they will be put in direct connection with Tsingtau as soon as the Japanese Kaomi-Hsuchow line is built.

By the use of the South Manchurian railway the considerable resources of Manchuria are corraled. On the Yangtsze also the iron mines near Nanking have been acquired under contract to sell the output to Japanese merchants.

The result then is that every new iron enterprise reduces the supply of iron in China by absorbing in the export to Japan all the former output by native workings, while at the same time it adds to Japan the great supply of the basic material upon which military and naval prowess rests.

Now imagine for a moment militaristic Japan supplied with all the iron and steel she needs to conduct a modern war. Look at the skirmish formation of her islands off the Asia coast. Note how they extend through twenty-eight degrees of latitude, from Hongkong to the Arctic circle. Take note that no Pacific port in Asia, let alone China, with the exception of Hongkong, can be approached except by breaking through this advanced line of defense. When Japan has the steel with which to fortify these island outposts, to mine the passages, and to post a navy on the inside of the arc which these island chains describe, what chance will there be that the ships of any other nation will make that approach except for a price in hand paid!

With the Korean-Manchurian railway system bringing food stuffs to the main population in Japan, and the Fukien railways supplying the naval bases at the south end of the island chain, while the Yangtze River and the North China railway system concentrate ores and fuels at Tsingtau, what power on earth will be able to interfere with Japan's plans for all China? What this means to England and American investments and business opportunities in China is very easily imagined. What it means to the world when Japanese officers organize, munition and imbue with their own imperial ideas the vast man power of China, is not so easy to imagine.

News from North China

Y. Yabuno, chief of the Peking Japanese post office, has been transferred to the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Many of his friends are regretting his departure.

A party of Japanese baseball players arrived in the Chinese Capital from Tokyo on Tuesday morning and will have contests with the baseball teams of the different schools in Peking.

A meeting of the British Women's League of Friendship was held at Mrs. Richardson's, the Custom Compound, yesterday afternoon, when scenes from "As You Like It" were acted in the garden.

An additional student interpreter, Major Herbert, has been appointed to the American Legation in Peking, and will arrive in a month or six weeks. The legation at present has nine student interpreters.

The Commission for the Improvement of the Woolen and Leather industries, with Liang Shih-yi, former Director-general of the Customs Administration, as chairman, was formally organized on June 1st.

The Anglo-American Association gave a tiffin at the Wagons-Lits yesterday. There was a large attendance. A discussion on important public issues concerning China and the situation in the Far East was held.

The Senate of Peking Parliament ratified the treaty of peace with Austria on the afternoon of May 29. There were ninety-one present, and ninety voted in favor of the ratification of the treaty and one against it.

The Government has secured a loan of $5,000,000 from the local banks bearing interest at 11 per cent. The security is the salt revenue surplus which will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance in the future.

The Japanese Legation denies the report that Mr. Obata is going to resign, but admits that the Japanese Minister has been suffering from insomnia for some time and needs a rest badly. He is returning to Japan merely on sick leave.

President Hsu Shih-chang was deeply affected when he received the news of the death of Dr. G. Morrison, late political adviser to the Chinese government. The President will bestow a posthumous honor upon Dr. Morrison.

A son was born to Vice-Consul and Mrs. E. P. Price, at their residence at San Kuan Miao in the American Legation on May 31st. Mr. Price is now in Foochow in charge of the American consulate there during the absence of the Consul.

The Brazilian Minister, Senor Alves, who was formerly Minister to Sweden, presented himself at the President's Office on Wednesday morning and discussed the proposed Sino-Brazilian Treaty. There is a large Chinese population in Brazil.

The Government has decided to appoint C. T. Wang to be a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, and to appoint Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to represent China at the Secretariat of the League.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKechnie of Toronto, are guests at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. Mr. McKechnie is the general manager and a director of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada, and is making a combined business and pleasure visit to China.

Chinese amateur players will give the first presentation of a play illustrating the evils of opium and morphia at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium in Peking on June 16. It is expected that the play, which has been written in Peking, will later have runs in all the large theatres,

At a meeting of the Shantung residents in Peking held on Wednesday afternoon, which was also attended by General Ma Lung-piao and Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, it was decided that the government be urged to submit the Kiaochow issue to the League of Nations at an early date.

The new branch of the Sino-Italian Bank in Peking, situated in Regine's Buildings, was opened on Wednesday. Signor Aldo is Manager of the branch. The head office of the Bank is in Tientsin. It has been decided by the bank authorities to open a branch at Shanghai in the near future.

Shen Jui-ling, former Minister to Austria, Wang Chi-tseng, director of the political affairs department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Liu Chung-chih, Councillor of the Ministry, have been slated for appointments as ministers to Norway and Sweden, Mexico and Cuba, and Spain, respectively.

Mr. Atherton, acting First Secretary of the American Legation, and Miss Atherton gave a dinner to the new American Minister, and Mrs. Crane last Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney on the same day gave a tiffin to Mr. B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the Japan Advertiser and the Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, and Mrs. Fleisher.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has formally requested the British Government through the British Legation in Peking and the Chinese Legation in London that China be kept informed in the event of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or modification of the same or the substitution of another pact for it.

Beilby Alston, newly appointed British Minister in Peking, has arranged to return to England in the early part of August for a brief visit. It has not yet been decided as to who will act for him during his absence. The visit of the British Minister to England is connected partly with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

C. C. Batchelder, Acting Commercial Attache of the American Legation here, is proceeding to Shanghai soon where he will talk before the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai on the facilities that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has decided to accord for the extension of American trade in China.

Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, has despatched Ou Kung-hsiang to Shanghai and Hankow to advise the Tea Growing Chambers to develop the export of tea for consumption in Europe. He has also telegraphed an advice to the Military Governor of Chekiang concerning the development of fish industry in that province.

A party of mining experts under the orders of the Chinese government will soon set out for Mongolia to investigate the mining possibilities in that part of the country. The Bureau for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs has issued instructions to the princes of the different banners and leagues in Inner and Outer Mongloia, directing them to protect the members of the party.

Admiral Gleaves, commanding officer of the American Asiatic fleet, who is now visiting in North China, has accepted an invitation extended to him by the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin to attend a reception to be held in his honor at the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club, Tientsin, this afternoon. Myron Simon and F. F. Spielman are the members of the reception committee.

Miss Ruth White, Educational Secretary of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., has left for Shanghai where she will sail for the United States on the steamer *Nanking* on June 5. A large number of her friends were at the station to see her off. Before leaving she was presented with a gold signet ring by the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. She will study at the National Training School of the Y. M. C. A. in New York next winter.

The American Minister, Charles R. Crane, accompanied by Mrs. Crane, Lt. Col. Drysdale, the Military Attache of the Legation, D. Brody, Mr. Crane's secretary, and Miss Reid, Mrs. Crane's secretary, left Peking for Shanghai on Tuesday morning. He will be present at the launching of the American Shipping Board vessel *Mandarin*. He is expected to return next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Tang Chung, Chief of the Common Education Bureau in the Ministry of Education, and Tu Chen-feng, Chief of the Statistics Bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, are leaving Peking tomorrow for Japan. They have been instructed by the government to find out means whereby the estranged relations between China and Japan may be ameliorated and ascertain the views of Japanese business men and educationalists towards China.

The fifth quarterly report of the Board of Directors to the members of the Anti-Narcotic Society, Tientsin, has just been issued. It contains much information concerning the great progress made during the present quarter. The society has now a membership of 585, maintains 119 branches (not including sub-branches) and has received 1737 letters of complaints which subsequently led to the discovery of opium, morphia, and other anti-narcotic products, since its establishment.

An agreement between the Ministry of Navy and the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of New York for the supply of $2,500,000 worth of hydroplanes and for the additional advance of an equal sum to make possible the foundation of an aviation department for the Ministry of Navy is now under negotiations. The report that it has been concluded is rather premature. The question whether the hydroplanes to be purchased will be placed under the control of the Chief of the Chinese Government Aeronautic Department has not yet been settled.

Peking, June 5 1920.

News from Central China

Herbert K. Caskey of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, is visiting the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A. today. He is the national secretary for foreign work of the Dominion of Canada.

L. C. Gillespie and Sons have announced their appointment as agents in Hankow by the Insurance Company of North America. This insurance company was established in 1792, and has cash assets of G. $30,800,000.

O. H. Hulme, Postal Commissioner, has been appointed for the district of Hupeh by the Co-Director General of Posts, and has taken over the charge of the Chinese Postal Service in Hankow from Mr. F. Merrien, Acting Deputy Postal Commissioner.

It is stated that the government is considering the amalgamation of the Kiangnan Arsenal in Shanghai with the Government Arsenal at Hanyang, which in future will be the center of munition supply in China. All other arsenals in China will be made branches of the Hanyang Arsenal.

The sixth annual membership campaign of the Wu-Han Chinese Y. M. C. A. was closed on June 3. The campaign has been very successful, and more than five thousand members have been enrolled this year. The financial result of the campaign is also splendid, about $25,000 having been raised.

Col. Matsushita, aide-de-camp to the Japanese Emperor, arrived in Hankow on May 30 on board H. I. J. M. S. Saga. Col. Matsushita spent a couple of days here in Hankow inspecting the Japanese barracks and other Japanese interests in Hankow. He left for Ichang, up river, in order to see conditions prevailing there.

The Hankow American Volunteer Company team shot its course in the Henkel shield contest on May 9 and made a score of 1460. The Shanghai American Volunteer Company team shot the same course on May 29, and made score of 1425. Hankow, therefore, has another leg on the shield, making 3 to 1 in favor of Hankow to date.

During the past week, some business was reported to have been done in beans, new season's crop, also in wood oil and cowhides. In general prices in the export market of Hankow remained about the same as the week before last. In the market for imported piece goods and cotton yarns, last week was a very stagnant week with no inquiry.

The Bright Star Company, a pioneer Chinese paint manufacturing company in Central China, has opened their office in Hankow and their works in Changsha. They are solely a Chinese concern and are planning to manufacture paints and colors of all varieties by using the zinc ores of Hunan. Orders have been placed with American firms for up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of paints.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of Boone University was celebrated by the giving of a play "The American Hustler in China" in the Library auditorium on May 29. The play mingled the West and the East; depicting old China aroused and intensely interested in a marvelous Yankee invention. The actors, Chinese and foreign, were untiring in their efforts to make everything a success.

I. F. Drysdale of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Changsha, was married to Miss Beryl Rasmussen of Shanghai in Changsha on May 22. Mr. Lancelot Giles, British Consul at Changsha, performed the civil part of the ceremony in the Changsha British Consulate, and the religious service was conducted by the Rev. Wayworth Tyng. They are spending their honeymoon in Kuling.

Charles C. Shedd, secretary of the Industrial Department of the Wu-Han Chinese Y. M. C. A., left for Shanghai this week to attend a special conference called in Shanghai by David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Industrial secretaries from Tsinan, Tientsin, Peking, Nanking, Hankow and other places will meet at this conference to discuss problems of the Chinese laborers returned from France.

May 30 was observed as Memorial Day by the American community of Hankow. All American graves in the International Cemetery, including those of several sailors, were draped with flags by the members of the American Women's Club. In the morning the American Volunteers assembled and marched out to the Cemetery where a short address was given by the Rev. S. H. Littell of the American Church Mission. Afterward volleys were fired over the graves, and "Taps" was sounded.

A joint petition from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang was sent recently to the Military and Civil Governors of Hupeh, urging that there is no immediate necessity at present to float a loan with Samuel and Company for the reconstruction of Hankow and requesting the governors to forward the petition to Peking. In the petition the Chinese Chambers of Commerce intimated their fear that the loan to be floated nominally for the reconstruction of Hankow might be used for political purpose.

Regarding the robberies and brigands along the upper Yangstze valley, the North China Standard says the following: "There is scarcely a single party of foreigners that is lucky enough to escape being pillaged. But it is always European and American missionaries who are being attacked, while the comparatively important traffic of Japanese, as well as passengers, seems to be safe. This no doubt is due to the fact that the robbers, who are always soldiers, have a wholesome respect for everything Japanese, while they can make their attacks on Europeans and Americans with impunity."

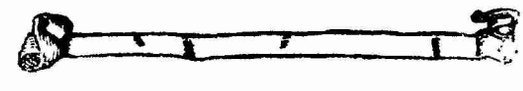
King George's birthday was celebrated on June 3 by British subjects in Hankow. A review of detachments from the British Navy in company with the Hankow British Volunteer Corps was held, and after the salute at the review, Rear Admiral G. H. Barret addressed the men on parade. A reception was held by Mr. Cecil Kirke, Acting British Consul-General at Hankow. A large gathering of members of the British community and allied friends, including official representatives of the Chinese officials, the Allied Consuls of Hankow, and officers of the American and Japanese gunboats were present on the occasion.

From a clash between the North and the South, the situation in Hunan has assumed the aspect of a battle between the Anfu clique and the Peiyang faction. The Tuchuns of the Peiyang party, represented by the Tuchun's League, are planning to make desperate efforts to break the Anfu administration and supplant it with their own forces. General Wu Pei-fu, the Chihli general who ignited the spark in Hunan, is visiting Hankow now. He denounces Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and wants to dissolve the club. The present scheme of the Peiyang party includes the removal of the Military Governors of Anhui, Shensi, and Hunan, and the ousting of Little Hsu who is a prominent leader of the Anfu party.

On account of the political unrest in Western Hunan, martial law was proclaimed in Changsha on May 31 by General Chang Ching-yao who threatens to execute any person or persons who dare to smuggle large sums of money out of Changsha or to remove their families without previous permission. Strict consorship has been instituted by the militarists over outgoing and incoming mails and telegrams. Similar notices that were very common in the Manchu regime were posted in the city by the officials, warning the people "not talk or discuss political questions." Foreign residents in Changsha were rather startled on receiving the disquieting news, but General Chang assured the Consuls that he was in a position to preserve peace and order within his jurisdiction.

Hostilities between the North and the South have been resumed in Hunan and Szechuen, and the combats in these two provinces are raging more vigorously. The Southern troops have occupied several important military posts evacuated by the Northern troops in Western Hunan, and are still advancing under the command of General Tan Yen-kai. Another report is to hand that the Southerners have occupied Hengchow. General Chang Ching-yao military governor of Hunan, has received instruction from Peking, enjoining him not to take opposite military movements against the Southern troops until the government receives a reply from the Southern leaders as to their intention of renewing the hostilities. In Szechuen, the forces on both sides are concentrated around Chaochitu. The Military Commissioner of Chungking has fled. The Kweichow troops stationed in that district have attacked Tuchun Hsiun Ke-wu's troops at several points.

Hankow, June 5, 1920.



News from South China

Kung Ching, M. P., a native of Kwangsi, has assumed office as the Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung,

The North, the West, and the East Rivers are now being well fortified against possible invasion from outside districts.

Mr. and Mrs. Fo Sun, son and daughter-in-law of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, joined the Baptist Church in Macao May 16.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance of the Republic, is now in Canton filling the portfolio of Minister of Finance of the Military Government.

Native sugar is rising in price here, the present cost being 13 taels a picul. Sugar cane crops were unsuccessful this year, only 60 per cent of last year's production was recorded this season.

Electric lighting system is getting popular in Kwangtung and Nanyung, Shikiu, and other towns have recently received charters from the Canton Government to organize electric supply plants.

C. E. W. Ricou, of the Macao Aerial Transportation Company, is now making daily trips to Hongkong from Macao. On May 27 he succeeded in making a trip in one of his seaplanes in 17 minutes.

Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G., British Consul-General at Canton, will depart May 31 for home on leave. During his absence, H. Goffe, H.B.M. Consul-General at Yunnanfu, will be in charge of the Canton office.

At a conference in Lungchow, General Lu Yung-ting, the chief Southern militarist, has decided to adopt a watchful defence policy regarding the possible attacks on Kwangtung and Kwangsi by the constitutionalists.

General Li Lieh-chun left Hongkong May 27 for Shanghai by the S. S. Tenyo Maru. It is understood he will leave Shanghai in two weeks for Yunnan, where he will co-operate with General Tang Chi-yao to oust the militarists from the South-western provinces.

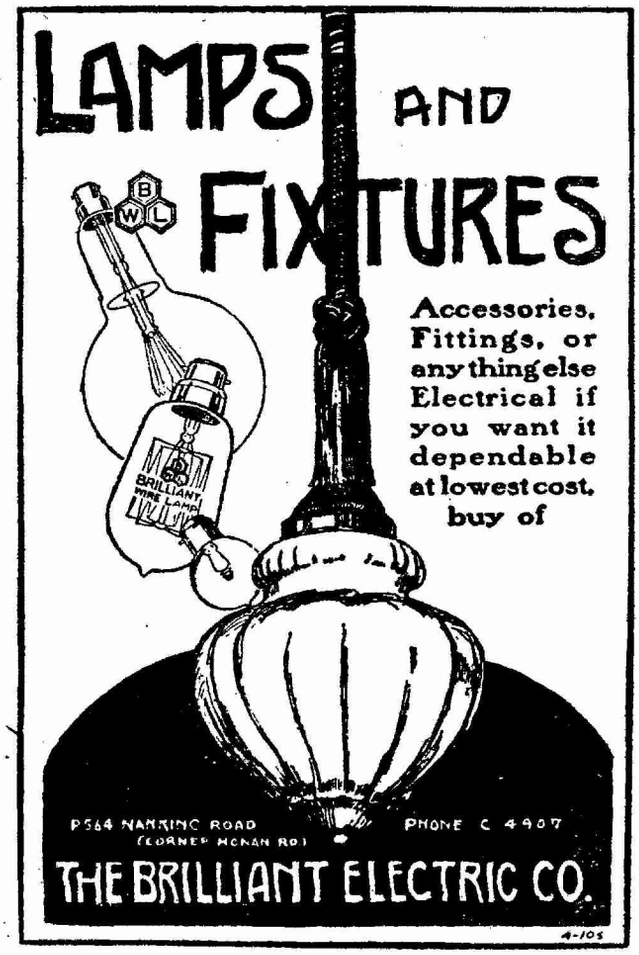
Civil Governor Yang Wing-tai of Kwangtung will make an effort to reclaim the right of appointing magistrates for the districts in the Province. In the last few years, the military commanders have been interfering with the civil administration, removing civil officials and commandeering taxes at will.

From present indication, the militarists in Kwangtung will renew the *Fantan* and lottery gamblings for at least a year. They will be able to procure at least $10,000,000 military expenses from this source of revenue. The Christians of the city are enrolling 100,000 members to fight against the evil.

Using the pretext of selling public lands for military road construction expenses, the militarists in Kwangtung have now taken over the public land office. The sale of public lands is now in the hands of the Military Governor and the Defence Commissioners of the districts calling themselves the director-general and the directors of military roads respectively.

H. W.

Canton, May 28, 1920.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Who's Who in China

Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Navy
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13-075

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The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China is a financial institution founded by American and Chinese capitalists with a view to offering to the mercantile and industrial community and the general public a reliable and up-to-date banking service.

The Bank's sphere of action in the matters of banking and finance is practically unlimited. It transacts every description of general banking business, receives money on deposit at call and short notices at current rates, and for longer periods on specially agreed terms; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfer; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; effects purchases and sales of stocks and shares; undertakes the duties of trustee and executor, and of custodian of securities and valuables; discounts approved mercantile bills; grants loans on negotiable securities; negotiates and underwrites industrial loans of all kinds.

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Branch offices of the Bank are being opened in all chief centres of China; in the meantime ample arrangements have been made with reliable correspondents throughout the country.

The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

13-076

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of Navy, who has been acting as Prime Minister in the month of May 1920, was born at Foochow in 1858. In his boyhood, he studied in the regular Confucian school, and prior to the completion of his classical studies, joined the naval academy at Foochow. He was sent to England to pursue higher studies upon his graduation at the naval academy.

Admiral Sah received his practical training on a British man-of-war for nearly three years after his graduation from a naval academy in England. Upon his return to China, he was engaged as an instructor in the Tientsin Naval Academy, and had the honor of being the teacher of the former President Li Yuan-hung, who was then a pupil in that institution. As early as 1885 he joined the Chinese Navy, and the first office he held was that of captain of the training ship, Kwangchi. He served throughout the China-Japan War with credit to himself, and on many occasions showed undaunted bravery and courage. Upon the termination of the war, he returned to his native place and retired from active service for one year. During his retirement at Foochow, Madame Sah died, and Admiral Sah did not marry again.

A year later he joined the Woosung forts and was placed in command of one of them. In 1902, he was promoted to be Brigade-General with his headquarters at Nan Ao Chen, Kwangtung. The year 1903 saw him appointed Admiral in command of the Peiyang Squadron. In August of 1905 he was made by an Imperial Edict Admiral for Kwangtung. In November of 1906 he received the concurrent appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces in the same province. In January of 1908 the land command was withdrawn from him, and he was allowed only to keep the command of the sea force in Kwangtung.

In February of 1909, Admiral Sah was appointed Commissioner for Naval Reorganization and four months later, was made High Commissioner for Naval Reorganization only to vacate this important office in July, when he was commissioned by the Throne to be admiral of the fleet.

In October of the same year, he accompanied Prince Tsai Hsun on his naval mission to Europe, and to Japan and America in August of 1910. When the first revolution broke out in 1911, he was in command of the imperial naval forces. Under instructions from Peking, he took several cruisers to Hankow for action against the revolutionists. But owing to the lack of supplies and continual defections among his crew he was forced to vacate his command.

After the Revolution he became President of the Maritime Academy at Woosung. On August 14, 1913, when the second revolution commenced, he was appointed by the late President Yuan Shih-kai Director-General of the Land and River Police at Shanghai and Woosung. In 1914 he was made a member of the State Council which functioned as Parliament. A little later he was appointed Director-General of all the Arsenals in China. In the winter of 1916 he went to Canton to play the part of peace-maker to settle the differences between General Lu Yun-ting and General Lung Chi-kwang. About the same time he became Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Fukien, and Commander-in-Chief of the navy.

In June of 1917, shortly before the monarchical movement of General Chang Hsun, Admiral Sah was appointed Minister of Navy, but this office he did not take up. Later he was made High Sea Inspecting General, but also declined this offer. At the request of th

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1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

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New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of beautiful temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

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President, he, however, went to Peking to accept an appointment as Adviser to the President's Office. In 1918 he was sent to Fukien in the capacity of the Director-General for the suppression of bandits in that province. In December of 1919 he was appointed Minister of Navy. In addition to his holding this office, he also acted as Prime Minister in May upon the refusal of General Chin Yun-peng to continue to function as head of the Cabinet.

China's Acting Prime Minister

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

No one in China holding a high office is more interesting, from the standpoint of personal characteristics, than Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of Navy, and Acting Prime Minister. Though he may not be a brilliant administrator, a highly-trained executive, or a clever diplomat, his honesty, his Spartan simplicity—true to the tradition of the British navy in which he was trained—and his correct conception of the relationship between the government and its public servants surpasses all of his contemporaries. Receiving his first naval training in Foochow, he completed his education in the famous naval college at Greenwich, England, and subsequently served as a lieutenant on the Mediterranean Squadron of H. B. M's Navy for three years. A full account of his life is given in biography that precedes this article.

A man of few words, Admiral Sah has a reputation of being the most economical of all the officials in the use of public funds. When he was commander of the fleet, he used to spend his own money on repairs in the event of his failure to secure an appropriation from the government. Asked why he did it, he replied that serious accidents to the fleet might be averted by his personal sacrifice. Once he took a trip to Shanghai, at the instruction of the former President Yuan Shih-kai, and upon his return, rendered a bill for $200. Yuan Shih-kai smiled at the bill, as he had expected to get one for $20,000, and refused to pay it, saying that it was too small.

A year ago he was sent by the Peking Government to Canton in the capacity of peace-maker; upon his return he submitted a bill which was much less than the appropriation previously made by the Government for the trip. He used the balance for the construction of a road on the border of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. After the completion of the road he found that the balance was not sufficient and had to use his personal money to make up the deficit. Although he has been in official life for more than three decades, he still remains comparatively poor.

The Acting Prime Minister's simplicity is well known among his associates. He avoids the usual public receptions which are accorded to officials by their friends and subordinates. He was once returning to Peking after having completed a mission. It was announced in the Ministry of Navy that he would arrive on a certain afternoon train. His staff went to the Chienmen station to welcome him back. Upon the arrival of the train they looked for and could not find him. They returned to the Ministry rather disappointed, and were naturally surprised to see him sitting at the desk working. It was subsequently learned that as the train was nearing the station, he went from a first into a third class car and slipped away by the Peking Water Gate without the notice of those who had gone to meet him.

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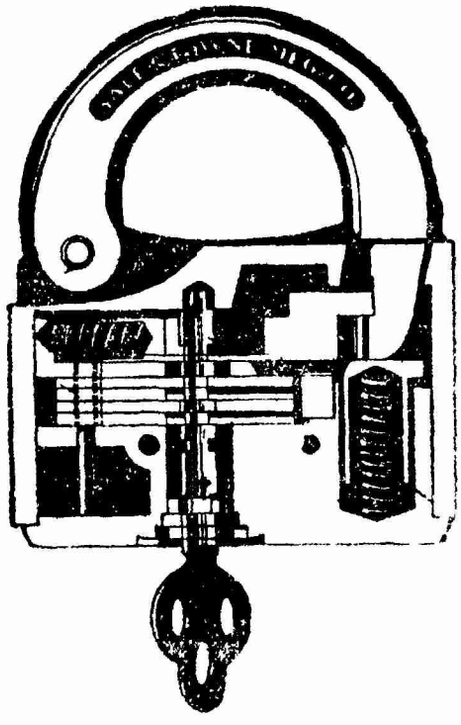

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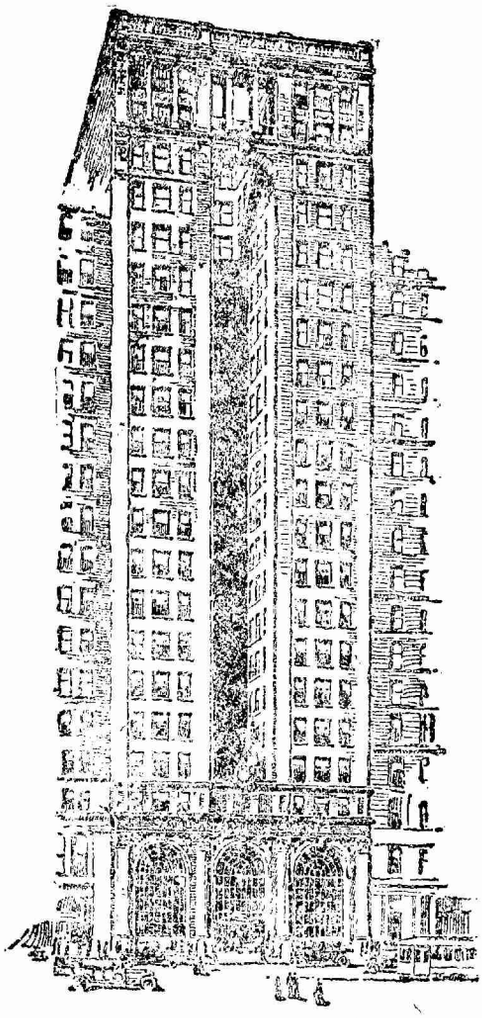

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13-080

Admiral Sah does not take servants along with him when traveling. Whenever he travels either at home or abroad he has a naval student as his companion. When he was on the mission of Prince Tsai Hsun to Germany in 1909, he took students with him rather than the usual crowd of personal servants. When the mission reached America, he left the students behind to study naval architecture. One of these students is now architect in the Foochow naval dockyard, and is playing an important part in the construction of ships in China.

He believes that the regeneration of China depends upon the proper education of youth of the land under proper discipline. But more in the line of his own profession and nearer to his heart is training of naval cadets. In his public utterances as well as in his private conversations, his message has been for general education with good discipline. He is the promoter of the naval college at Woosung. He believes that the best inheritance a father can give to his son is a sound education. When his son was a student at St. John's University in Shanghai, he asked his father for enough money to purchase a bicycle. In reply, Admiral Sah, said "you can have one bicycle or many in accordance with your luck" and enclosed a ticket in a government lottery that was being conducted at the time.

When he was asked to serve as acting Prime Minister for General Chin, he made his terms so difficult that he hoped they would be turned down. His terms were that he was to have nothing to do with foreign affairs and that he was not to deal in financial matters. By the elimination of these two subjects, he thought the President would not want him to act for General Chin. In spite of these terms, the President appointed him Acting Prime Minister after having acted during the first ten days' "sick leave" of General Chin, he shows unwillingness to continue during the second ten days' sick leave. He has threatened to leave Peking altogether if the Chief Executive insists on having him to head the Cabinet for another fortnight. Admiral Sah has the correct conception of the duty of a public servant to the government. That is why he fought for the Manchus during the first part of the 1911 revolution. On the outbreak of the trouble at Wuchang, he took several cruisers to fight the revolutionists. Later he explained to his critical friends that the duty of a soldier or a sailor is to obey the ruling authorities. Now that he serves the Republic he shows the same unswerving loyality.

Admiral Sah is very eccentric. He refuses to assist his relatives in the way of giving them fat official appointments. He does, however, allow his dependent relatives to live upon him and gamble with his money. One afternoon after a heavy thunderstorm, he and a friend were walking on the Shanghai Bund. They met a former subordinate who was low in rank. A few paces from the place where Admiral Sah was standing the subordinate began to kneel on the sidewalk. Admiral Sah hurriedly knelt down likewise. His friend was highly amused at the incident, and asked Admiral Sah why he had knelt down when his former subordinate began to kneel. Admiral Sah's explanation was this. The intention of his former subordinate was to ask a favor. By kneeling down he endeavored to oblige the Admiral to give him a position. Before he could make the request, the Admiral knelt likewise so that the obligation under which his subordinate tried to place him was neutralized. His weakness, as is pointed out by friendly critics, is a lack of firmness. This is somewhat made up by his conscientiousness. Admira Sah's eccentricity may be the very thing which i

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responsible for his loyalty to the ruling authorities his honesty in dealing with public funds and his willingness to spend his own money for public causes. Of all the Chinese high officials, Admiral Sah stands out as one of the most interesting.

Peking, June 6.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

June 3. Meeting of Southern leaders in Shanghai discredits present Canton government.——Peking government sends formal note to Great Britain registering an emphatic objection to any clause in the proposed Anglo-Japanese alliance renewal which will attempt to establish the status of China, without first submitting it to China.——Rice rises three points in Shanghai.

June 4. Shanghai Constitutionalists issue manifesto urging change in Chinese government and policies. ——S. S. *Mandarin* launched for U. S. Shipping Board, Shanghai.

June 5. North and South clash in Hunan.—— Shanghai magistrate confiscates 454 piculs of smuggled rice and opens cheap exchanges.

June 8. Peking government makes statement concerning note sent to Great Britain, says that China has suffered enough.——General Wang Yi-tang, Northern peace delegate, and Tang Shao-yi, representative of the South, exchange calls, peace negotiations may be resumed.

June 9. President Hsu calls Tuchuns of Chihli, Kiangsu, and Fengtien to Peking to a consultation regarding the clashes in Hunan.

SIBERIA

June 3. Peking dispatch says Japanese are negotiating with new Siberian government for peace.

June 9. Russian governments, including the Soviet, issue plea to the world asking aid to prevent Japanese domination and intervention.

JAPAN

June 6. Official statement of Japanese government says Japanese at Nikolaievsk massacred by Russians.

June 7. Osaka dispatch says there is no improvement in general business outlook in Japan, if anything trend is worse.

GENERAL

June 3. Earl of Reading says United States and Great Britain hold the destiny of the world.—— America may loan fifty million to Armenia.

June 4. New York dispatch says Great Britain intends to continue Anglo-Japanes Alliance for one year during negotiations for changes.——Poland severs relations with Czecho-Slovakia.

June 5. United States Senate rejects proposals for mandate over Armenia.——Peking dispatch tells of revival of unrest in Korea.

June 6. Belgians confer with British over German Africa.——Polish report says Bolsheviki army in European Russia is breaking down.

June 7. London dispatch foreshadows an automatic renewal for one year of Anglo-Japanese alliance.

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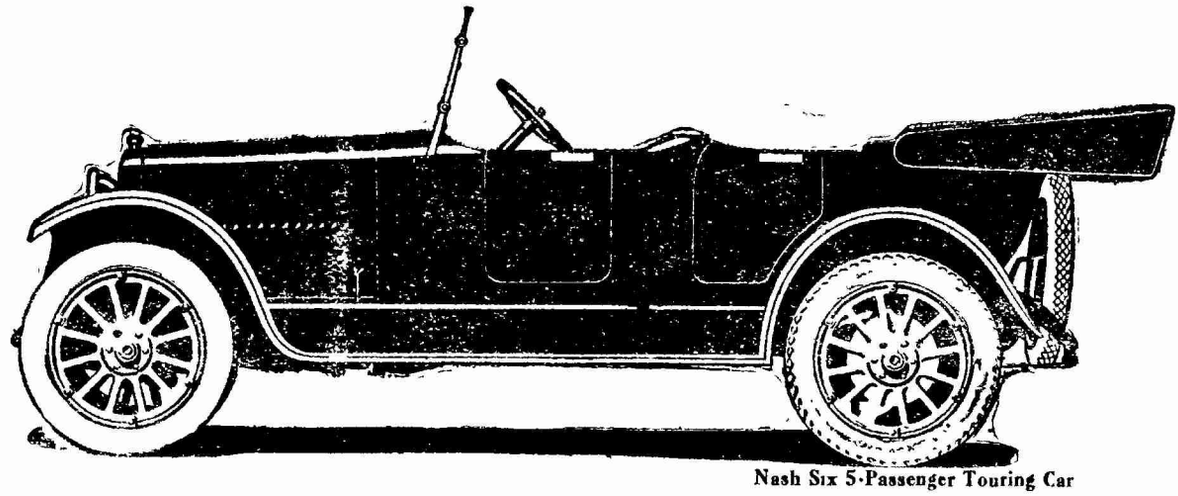

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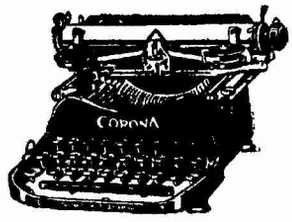

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June 8. U. S. Senate adjourns session.——Jones Merchant Marine Bill passed in U. S.

June 9. Turkey given two weeks to consider Allied terms.——Sinn Fein wins majority of Irish elections.——Chicago filled as Republican National Convention meets.

Men and Events

Major H. E. Bullis of New York City, has arrived in Shanghai where he will represent *Asia Magazine*, the official publication of the American Asiatic Association of New York.

Charles C. Shedd, secretary of the industrial department of the Wu-Han Chinese Y. M. C. A., Hankow China, is in Shanghai this week attending a conference of the National Committee.

F. L. Robbins, agent for Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing chemists, who has been seriously ill at Los Angeles, Cal., for several months is now recovering and, after trip to New York, expects to return to China.

General Venancio Concepcion, president of the Philippine National Bank of Manila who had expected to visit Shanghai during the present month has postponed his visit, according to word received by J. W. Miller, manager of the Shanghai branch.

M. E. Vittaly of the American Drug Company, Shanghai, expects to depart on June 15 for a trip through China that includes Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Nanking, Hankow and other Yangtsze River ports. He will visit the various mission, government and provincial hospitals.

Dr. John Dewey of Peking Government University visited Sunkiang last Saturday with Mrs. Dewey. During his short stay in the city he visited the grave of General Frederick Ward, the American soldier famous in Chinese history for whom the Shanghai post of the American Legion is named.

E. C. Check and C. Noll, representatives of the United Drug Company of America, are in Shanghai on a general trip of investigation through China. The United Drug Company operates the largest system of retail drug stores in the world, having branches in practically every American city of importance.

Lo-King Kee, compradore for Reiss and Company, accompanied by Li Yuk Tong, of the Bank of Canton, departed on Sunday, June 5 for Geneva, Switzerland, where they will attend a meeting of the International Red Cross. They except to travel extensively in America and Europe before returning to China.

The presidents of the American Association, Chamber of Commerce, American Woman's Club, American Club, Columbia Country Club and Baseball Club of Shanghai together with the Consul-general will constitute the permanent committee to arrange for the celebration of Fourth of July in this city.

C. W. Hayden of the Yokohoma branch of the International Banking Corporation, has been transferred to Tsingtau to act as branch manager of the corporation at that place. Rodney W. French of the corporation's Shanghai branch, has been acting as manager of the Tsingtau bank pending the arrival of Mr. Hayden.

T. M. Hunter, petty officer on the U. S. S. *Elcano*, was drowned early Saturday morning in the Whangpoo River as he attempted to step into a sampan to return to his boat. He in company with two other men from the ship had been on North Szechuen Road. The

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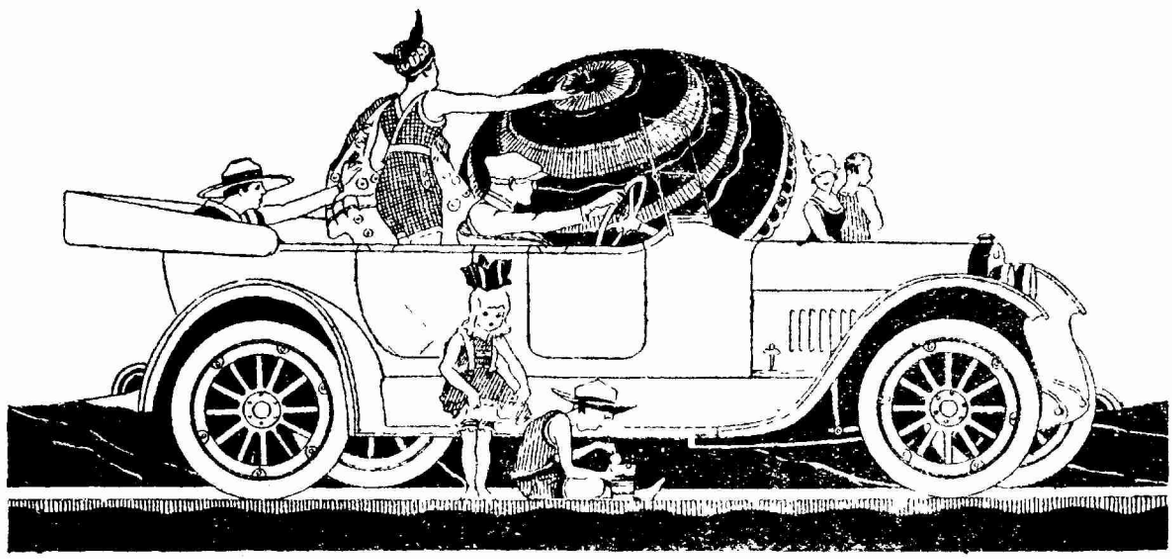

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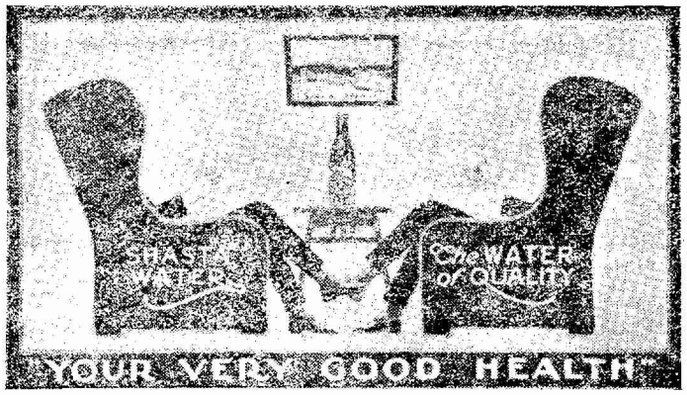

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SOLE AGENTS

13-086

coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

E. S. Dreher, formerly superintendent of schools for the State of South Carolina and more recently superintendent of the American School of Shanghai, returned to the United States on the *Empress of Asia*, sailing last Sunday. Mr. Dreher has resigned his position with Shanghai school on account of ill health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dreher.

L. Everett, of Struthers and Dixon, steamship owners and agents, departed last week for a six months visit in America which he will spend in San Francisco and New York City. Mrs. Everett has been in America for some time visiting relatives in San Francisco. Their address in New York will be in care of the Green Star Steamship Line.

The Red Cross Society of China will hold an inauguration ceremony on June 15, 5 to 6 o'clock p.m. in commemoration of the opening of the Summer Diseases Hospital at No. 316 Tientsin Road, Shanghai. Chinese officials present will be Admiral Tsai Ting Kan, president of the Chinese Red Cross; Hon. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Y. C. Tong, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Red Cross.

Charles K. Foster, vice president of the American Radiator Company, is in Shanghai on a trip of investigation through China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Foster and they are staying at the Astor House Hotel. The American Radiator Company is the largest manufacturer in America of modern heating equipment for residences and office buildings. The products of the American Radiator Company are handled in China by Andersen, Meyer and Company.

The following are some of the residents of Shanghai who left for the United States on home leave last Sunday on the *Empress of Asia:* Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Twogood and children, Mrs. W. S. Fleming and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gregory and family, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hansen and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haughwout, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pocock, Captain J. McDowell, W. L. Carney, F. A. Fairchild, A. S. Gold, A. Kaluber, C. McCoslin, J. C. Rockwell, F. J. Seaman, and George Young.

Lewis L. Clark of New York, one of the members of the Vanderlip party to Japan who spent several days in Shanghai last week, has now returned to America. Mr. Clark is a director in the American Foreign Insurance Associations with offices in Shanghai, president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, president of the American Exchange Securities Corporation, president of the Equitable Fire and Police Fund, member of the finance committee of the Home Insurance Company, and is either a member of the directorate or an official of some thirty-seven other leading corporations of the United States.

The annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai on Thursday, June 17. The officers and members of the council who have been proposed for the coming year are: President, Dr. A. Stanley; vice-presidents, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott and Samuel Couling; curator of museum, Dr. A. Stanley; Librarian, Mrs. F. Ayscough; honorary treasurer, A. C. Hynes; editor of journal, Rev. Evan Morgan; honorary secretary, Isaac Mason, Councillors, V. Grosse, Rev. A. P. Parker, J. P. Wilkinson, C.

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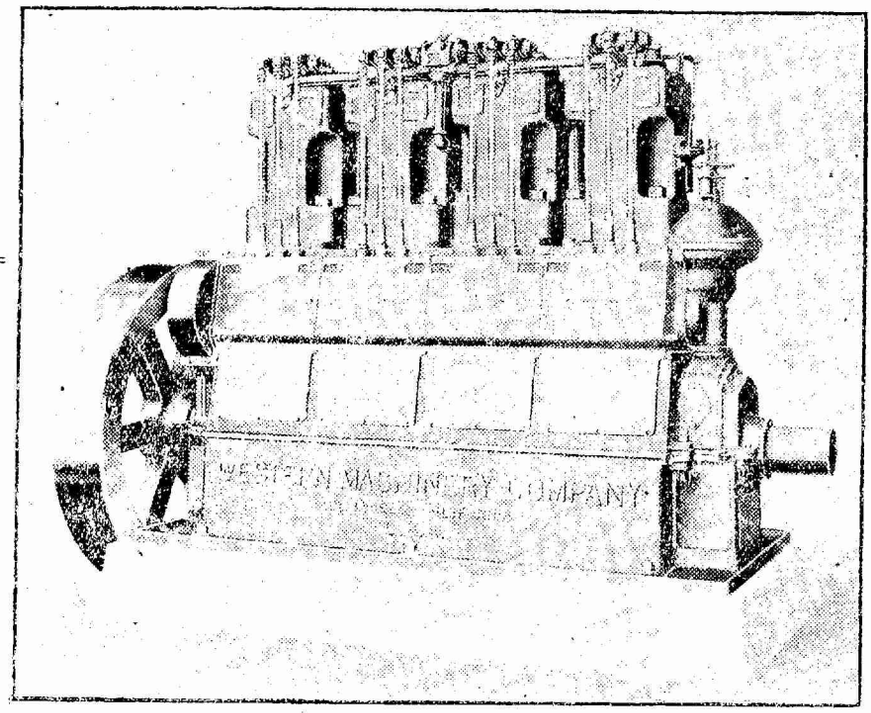

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Kliene, R. D. Abraham, Rev. Ernest Box. The meeting will be at 5 : 30 o'clock p.m.

American School Campaign

The past week has been a good one in collections for the Shanghai American School Campaign Fund. A total of 53 subscriptions have been received, amounting to Tls. 33,028.35 and Mex. $1,026.03. This brings the total cash receipts to date to Tls. 53,155.35 and Mex. $9751.03.

The largest subscriptions received during the week was Tls. 25,000.00, payment in full of the amount promised by the Standard Oil Co. of New York and Tls. 5,000 from the International Banking Corporation.

A number of the largest subscriptions are payable this week and the sudden drop in the price of silver is of advantage to the School Campaign Fund. Two-thirds of the amount pledged in China has now been paid.

Rear-Admiral Winterhalter Dies

The death of Rear-Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, United States Navy, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, was announced in a New York dispatch of June 6, received in Shanghai this week. He was well known to many of the residents of China and the Far East.

Rear-Admiral Winterhalter was graduated from Annapolis in 1877 and serving through the various grades was made a rear-admiral in 1915, at which time he was placed in the command of the Asiatic Fleet. In 1917 he was succeeded in command of the fleet by Admiral Knight and was appointed a member of the General Board of the Navy Department on May 11, 1917, at Washington, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Denies Attempt to Take Election

Any attempt to monopolize the election of members of the newly created advisory committee of Chinese for the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai was denied by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of the city in a statement issued on Monday, June 7, through the Chinese newspapers. The statement was in reply to a charge made by the Canton Guild and others against the Chamber.

The Chamber declared that it favored a general election by the people concerned of the men to compose the advisory committee and that the only action taken was that of recommending that the various guilds composing the organization take steps to urge the nomination of representative men who would be best fitted to occupy places on the committee.

Shanghai Constitutionalists Announce New Plan

Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao, four prominent members of the Constitutionalist party in China, on Thursday, June 3, issued a manifesto from Shanghai declaring that the present government of China is non-utilitarian, inefficient, apathethic, and inadequate and that only a complete reorganization and change can bring the firm establishment of a united government.

Visits were exchanged on Sunday, June 6, by Tang Shao-yi, representative of the Southern government, and General Wang-Yi-Tang, representative of the Peking government, and both have declared that

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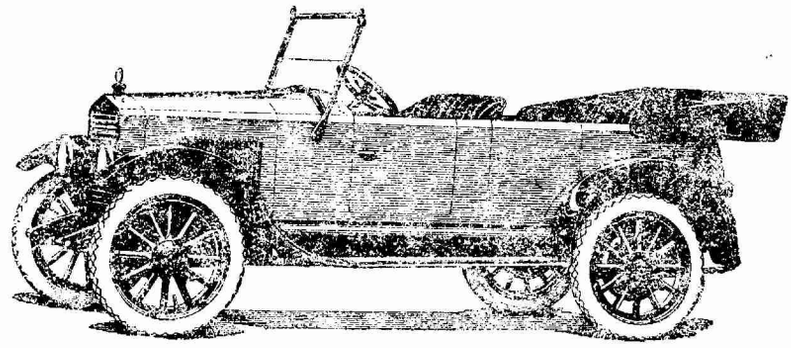

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peace negotiations between the two parties will be resumed within a short time. However, General Tsen Chun-hsuan, representing the remnant of the Southern government, has announced the appointment of Wen Tsung Yao, who was recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the South, to succeed Tang Shao-yi, following the receipt of the manifesto.

Mrs. Crane Christens Shipping Board Vessel *Mandarin*

The *Mandarin*, the first of the four vessels built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai, for the United States Shipping Board, and the largest ship ever constructed in China, was launched on Thursday, June 4, after having been christened by Mrs. Grane R. Crane, wife of the new American Minister to China. The launching went off smoothly and was attended by a large number of Americans and Chinese.

Speaking at the launching, Minister Crane expressed his gratitude that the ship being launched was a ship or peace and not of war and the hope that it would bring greater co-operation between the people of the United States and of China.

Minister Crane and Lieut. Col. Drysdale were guests of honor at a luncheon meeting of the General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion held at the Cafe Parisien on Friday, June 5. The most hopeful sign for American enterprise in China, Minister Crane said, was the coming to the country of the young men who had served the United States so faithfully and who had maintained the ideals expressed at the entrance of America into the war just past. Lieut. Col. Drysdale gave his approval of the ex-service organization in China.

While in Shanghai, Minister Crane was also the guest of a number of Shanghai Chinese organizations at dinner at the Yi Ping Shang Hotel, on the night of June 4, and was the guest of honor at a tea at the former German Club of the League of Street Unions on the afternoon of June 5.

China won a great moral vistory at the Paris Peace Conference, Minister Crane declared at the Yip Ping Shang dinner. A great sympathy for China is being expressed in every quarter of the world, he said, as result of the determined stand of her delegates. The three greatest historical events for China in her relations with the world, Minister Crane said, have been the cessation of the opium traffic, the revolution of 1911, and the conduct of Chinese delegates at the peace conference.

On June 6 Minister Crane and his party, which consisted of Mrs. Crane, Lieut. Col. Drysdale, military attache of the American Legation; Capt. D. Brody, Mr. Crane's private secretary; and Miss Dorothy Reid, Mrs. Crane's secretary, went to Hangchow for the week-end. While in Hangchow, the Minister was the guest of General Lu Yung-Hsiang, military governor of Chekiang Province.

Returning on June 7 to Shanghai, Minister Crane departed for Peking, spending a day enroute at Soochow. Minister Crane expects to spend much of his time in China travelling. Dr. Charles D. Tenney, former first secretary of the American Legation, has been appointed by the State Department as Councillor of the Legation and will do special work during the remainder of his stay in China.

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American Chamber of Commerce of China

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF CHINA will be held in the American Club, 33 Nanking Road, Friday evening, June 18, 1920, at 8 o'clock.

W. A. Chapman,
Secretary.

During the Summer months, or until further notice, the offices of the Consulate-General will be closed to public business between the hours of 12.30 and 2 p. m.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, June 3rd, 1920.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Instructions have been received from the Department of State that, on and after July 1, 1920, all applicants for Passports, both Regular and Emergency, will be charged a fee of U. S. $1.00 for the application, and U. S. $9.00 for the passport. Applications for Department Passports which cannot reach Washington prior to June 25th next must bear $10.00 fee stamps.

On and after July 1, 1920, all aliens, other than officials, will be charged a fee of U. S. $1.00 for execution of visé, and U. S. $9.00 for the visé, of passport for travel to or through the United States.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General

13-094

Congress Passes 100 per-cent American Merchant Marine Bill

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company received this week from its head officials in San Francisco a message to the effect that the Jones Shipping Bill, which has been under consideration for several month, in the American Congress, had passed without material change. This bill is of tremendous interest and importance to American trade development in China, and in consequence the *Review* this week prints a full explanation of the enactment by Senator Jones, the father of the measure. The chief element of interest to China's trade with America is the provision excluding from participation in the "through traffic arrangement" all ships not under the American flag. For example a shipper from Shanghai by using an American boat may enjoy the through traffic rate to New York. This rate is $17.50 a ton of 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet from Shanghai to San Francisco and a rate of $2 a hundred from San Francisco to New York by rail. Persons shipping by Japanese or other foreign lines will be unable to take advantage of this rate and will be forced to pay the full domestic rail rate from Pacific coast ports to the Atlantic seaboard. This rate is approximately $10 a hundred pounds, which must be added to the trans-Pacific cargo rate of $17.50 a ton. The full explanation of the Jones bill, as printed in the *New York Commercial* follows:

An increase in the membership of the Shipping Board to seven commissioners instead of five, as at present, with salaries of $12,000 per annum instead of $7,500; an unhurried sale of government vessels; continuation of ship construction for five years; the carrying of apprentice seamen on board government vessels; the diversion of excess profits taxes on operations to the purchase of new tonnage built in American yards, mail subsidies and classification by the American Bureau of Shipping are among the features of the Jones ship policy bill just completed by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee of Commerce.

In a statement accompanying the sub-committee draft of the bill, Senator Jones said:

"Upon the conclusion of the hearings on the Merchant Marine before the full committee a subcommittee of nine was appointed composed of Senators Jones, Fernald, McNeary, Calder, Colt, Fletcher, Chamberlain, Randall and Simmons. This subcommittee has spent a great deal of time working on the House bill, hoping to make of it the basis for the establishment and maintenance of an American Merchant Marine. In doing this we have given no weight to local or special interests as against the public welfare. The broad aspects of the question have been kept in view and American interests have alone been considered. We have had one great purpose in view to which all else has been subordinated and that is the meeting of the need of an American merchant marine to carry the greater part of our ocean commerce. Differences over details have not been allowed to obscure this great object and we trust that those who may study this measure will seek to perfect it rather than destroy it and that no one will allow a matter of detail or a purely local situation to warp and prevent his sustaining the great purpose every true American seeks to accomplish.

"The following is a brief synopsis of what we expect to recommend to the full committee·

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"Section one declares that the national defense and the proper growth of our commerce requires a merchant marine of the best type of ships sufficient for the greater portion of our commerce ultimately to be owned and operated by private American citizens and it is declared to be the policy of the United States to do what may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

"Our coastwise shipping must be 100 per cent American in ownership and corporations or associations to engage in foreign commerce by operating vessels must be 75 per cent American.

"The Shipping Board is to be reorganized and consist of seven members, two to be appointed from states touching the Pacific Ocean, two from the states touching the Atlantic, one from the states touching the Gulf of Mexico, one from the states touching the Great Lakes and one from the interior; no two to be appointed from any one state. The salary of each commissioner is to be $12,000 per annum and the Board is authorized to employ attorneys to look after the interests of the Board in connection with litigation.

"The House provisions authorized and directed the Board to sell the ships of the United States as soon as practicable. We modified this provision to make it clear that our ships are to be sold, keeping clearly in mind the objects and purposes of the act and without any unnecessary sacrifice in price. The United States owns a very large tonnage. It is a solvent, going concern. It does not have to sell these ships and we make it clear that the Board in disposing of these ships shall act as a prudent, solvent business man would act in the sale of property which he is not forced to sell.

"The House permits the Board to sell ships to aliens; we require it to make a careful investigation as to the need of this before doing so and require the Board to make a full statement of its reasons for permitting such sale a part of its records.

"The Board is authorized and directed to determine what steamship lines shall be established to the world markets to promote and develop our foreign trade and to maintain an adequate postal service, and it is required to establish these routes as rapidly as possible under private ownership or through private enterprise if possible and through government operation if necessary. Preference in the establishment of such routes through sale or assignment of ships must be given to citizens who are supported by communities primarily interested in these routes or by those who are already maintaining a service in the general direction of the port to be served by the new route. Mails are to be carried over these routes at a price to be agreed upon by the Board and the Postmaster General. Where rates and regular service are now being maintained such service shall be continued as long as it seems to be business like and in the public interest to do so.

"It is made the duty of the Board to make a careful study of the territory, regions and zones tributary to ports with the view to economizing transportation by rail and to direct the natural flow of commerce so that the various ports of the country may be developed and the commerce naturally tribu-

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Candidates for admission to the Premedical School must have a good command of English and must present a minimum of previous study equivalent to graduation from an approved middle school. The Premedical School is open to both men and women.

The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. Women only will be admitted. A four years course of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

INQUIRIES

For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

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tary to them brought to their docks and piers for shipment.

"A construction fund is provided during a period of five years to be the revenues from sales and operations to be used in aid of the construction of new ships of the best type to be used on routes deemed desirable and necessary and to be used for the construction of ships that are deemed necessary for special ports if private parties will not undertake the construction of the same.

"No time limit is fixed within which all of the Government ships are to be disposed of but this is left to be determined by the sale of the ships in accordance with the methods directed.

"All docks, piers, warehouses and terminal equipment required by the President during the war are turned over to the control of the Shipping Board subject to the orders of the President in case of need by the War and Navy Departments. These terminal facilities can be made of very great service to our merchant marine.

"A clear and definite prohibition is made against the sale of ships to aliens by private parties, except with the consent of the Shipping Board.

"Apprentices must be carried upon ships of the Board, on ships sold by it and on ships having contracts for the carrying of the mails. The number, duties and compensation of apprentices are to be fixed by the Board.

"The Board is not only to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the act, but it also is authorized to make rules and regulations to adjust or meet general or special conditions in favor of our shipping growing out of foreign laws, regulations or rules or from competitive methods or practices employed by foreign owners and existing rules and regulations affecting shipping, except those relating to the Public Health and Steamship Inspection Services, are co-ordinated and brought in a general way under the control of the Shipping Board, and in case of any discrimination by the Board and the head of any department with reference to such rules the same is to be submitted to the President for final decision.

"If the Board is satisfied that persons operating ships under a foreign flag are giving preference or rebates or discriminating against other persons in the ways prohibited in sections 14 and 16 of the original shipping act and it notifies the Secretary of Commerce, the latter is directed to prevent the ships of such persons or the ships belonging to any persons affiliated with them from entering our ports until these practices abandoned.

"The Board is directed to ascertain the need of ships between the terminal of the Goverment railroad in Alaska and Pacific ports and supply this need if private parties do not do so.

"Our coastwise laws are extended to our island possessions after a year from the taking effect of this act and the Board is directed to see that adequate service is furnished either by private parties or through its own ships.

"The law allowing permits to foreign-built ships to engage in the coastwise trade during the war is annulled but the foreign-built ships wholly owned by American citizens and foreign-built vessels owned by the United States, if sold to American citizens, are allowed to operate in the coastwise trade during such ownership.

"Excess profit taxes arising out of the operation of ships under the American flag for a period of ten years, are made available for new tonnage in American shipyards in lieu of payment into the Treasury.

"The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and the Chairman of the Shipping

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Board are authorized to determine from time to time the annual depreciation to be allowed on ships purchased from the United States or ships built since Nov. 11, 1918, so as to place the owners of such ships on a parity as nearly as may be with other competitors in the foreign trade.

"United States mail must be carried on American-built ships wherever practicable and the Board and the Postmaster General are authorized to determine the proper rate of compensation to be paid for postal service in aid of the development of our merchant marine and for the expansion of our foreign trade, and the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to pay for carrying the mails at the rate fixed.

"All vessels owned by the United States shall be classified by the American Bureau of Shipping.

"Cargo vessels may carry not to exceed twelve persons in addition to their crews under certain specified conditions. No merchandise or passengers shall be carried from one point in the United States to another point in the United States by war rote land and water except in a vessel of the United States having the coastwise privilege.

"Marine insurance companies or associations organized for reinsuring risks on hulls, cargo, etc., and for transacting an insurance or reinsurance business in foreign countries are exempted from the operation of the anti-trust laws under certain specified conditions to prevent unfair methods of competition or restraint of trade.

"Mortgages on vessels are made a superior lien for the debt secured from subsequent liens arising out of or created by contract or for damages in the nature of demurrage not arising out of tort except liens for wages of crew and stevedores when employed by the owner or agent of the vessel, general average and salvage including contract salvage, if the mortgage is duly recorded as provided.

"Detail procedure is provided for the enforcement of this lien and the protection of our parties dealing with the ship. This provision is deemed especially important and it is expected that it will greatly encourage investment by our people in shipping securities.

"The Seamen's Act is amended in two or three very important particulars. One provision is that the sailor may demand one-half part of the balance of his wages earned and remaining unpaid at the time when such demand is made under the conditions now imposed in the Seamen's Act. This provision meets the decision of the courts and will greatly tend to bring foreign seamen up to our standard.

"Another provision makes the Seamen's Act permitting the advancement of wages to seamen to apply to such advancement 'whether made within or without the United States' and will also tend to bring foreign seamen up to our standard.

"Another provision permits one-fourth of the able seamen on a vessel, if citizens of the United States, and passing a certain prescribed examination, to be rated as able seamen after having served on deck, at sea, or on the Great Lakes. The law, as it now is, permits such rating of one-fourth of the crew regardless of whether they are Americans or aliens.

"The right of jury trial in action for damages is extended to seamen and the rule of negligence on the part of a fellow servant is abrogated.

"One of the most important provisions in the bill is the section under which exports traveling by rail and water, in order to get reduced rates, must be

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carried in American ships. This provision follows out a policy very similar to that under which Germany, Japan and other countries have built up their export trade and maintained their shipping.

"The President is directed within ninety days from the passage of this act to terminate all treaties restricting the right of the United States to impose discriminating duties or tonnage dues on foreign imports or foreign vessels. This simply unshackles the United States commercially so far as its merchant marine is concerned and will enable it to pass such laws as it may decide to pass for the encouragement of the Merchant Marine."

Co-education in China

BY CHANG YIEN-ZIANG

The "Problem of the Woman" is a current topic in the social reformation of China to-day. For thousands of years Chinese women have been restricted to their home affairs. They have had no social standing, no opportunity for the expression of their personality and no freedom; for by the popular "Three Follow" doctrine every woman was bound "to follow her father in her girlhood, to follow her husband when married, and to follow her son in her widowhood." Pitiable were our female ancestors! Since the dawning of the New Renaissance in China, dating back to the students' movement of May 4, 1919, the problem of the woman in the nation has been discussed pro and con in the press and in public gatherings. The chief cry of the problem is the emancipation of women and the first claim is equality of women with men.

But the so called problem comprises many phases such as vocation, suffrage, marriage, education, social interference, etc., and the general conclusion of all these items, also the only solution of them, is to promote the education of women. This forms the base and foundation of all the work to be built upon in the coming years.

Let us now come back to look at the girls education in China. From the material view point, girls schools are scarce, incomplete and low in standard. Only one government girls college exists in China, that is Ginling College! Of the 4,000,000 students in China, only 194,000 of them are girls. That means 4.8 percent of the students' body, or .048 percent of the whole population. Compare this with the United States, which by the census of 1910, had approximately one-fifth of the population enrolled as students and half of that number were girl students. Our number is out of proportion.

Again let us look into it from the spiritual point of view. Still many schools demonstrate the "Three Follow" doctrine, and their aim is to mold a wise housewife and a good mother, rather than to educate a good citizen or a surperior personality. Their policy is little better than the old fallacy,—"Girls without learning perfect in morality." Again we examine the class work in the girls' school. English they have, but the standard is low; for a girls' middle school is three or four years behind a boys' middle school, a fourth grade girl being equivalent to a first grade boy. Some of the mission schools are credited to have high English classes, but they make it the aim of learning, instead of the tool to seek knowledge. They instruct in English and end in English. In Chinese, many girl students can not write a good letter; instead, they

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write the Shanghai dialect, the language of the translated Bible. Nothing can be spoken of as science in the girls' school, except Arithmetic; and the higher courses of mathematics, even Algebra and Geometry, are regarded as of no use to a girls' life. Yet such valuable knowledge as shorthand and typewriting, a great number of these experts being on demand everywhere, is not taught in school. But they do have the cooking, sewing, nursing, house keeping courses and so on which are fitted for the making of wise housewives and good mothers.

The time for the reformation and promotion of the girls' school has come, and we must take part in this great achievement. Two ways to reform it present themselves, one, to establish thousands of modern girl schools with laboratory, library and gymnasiums besides the class rooms, and with a new democratic spirit of teaching and arranging; or the second, to work on the co-educational system. Either alternate will give good results, but the first one takes time to accomplish, at least ten years,—takes millions of dollars, to build and maintain the schools, and also demands a great number of good teachers. But in the co-educational system, all these hindrances are cleared away, and in addition, which counts as the most valuable function of it, the true spirit of emancipation and the first aim in the woman's problem, are carried out, though limited. So the second way is more valuable in both the practical and spiritual sides, and we must work with what we consider the best.

As to the history of co-education in China, the Christian College of Canton, the Benlak School, and the Utopia of Shanghai were the pioneers. In 1913 the Government Board of Education published in the system of the primary schools that girls and boys from 7 to 11 years of age might have lessons in one classroom. Last year the decision was passed in the National Educational Convention at Shansi that co-education might be carried on in the colleges and universities. The first fruit of this decision was the admission of two girl students into the French Institute of Peking, a preparatory school student going to France, and also seven girls enrolled as special students in the Peking Government University. At the same time the Day School of the World's Chinese Students' Federation took some girl students in Shanghai, and the Potung Middle School also admitted them. Now the aspect comes to be more general, and many colleges, and school are arranging for the admission of girls next term, such as the Government Teachers College of Nanking, the First Normal School of Hangchow, and others. Several hundreds of girls are expected to enroll in these schools.

At present a great part of the educational work in China is done by enthusiastic foreigners, especially Americans. For this we feel very grateful and appreciative, but at the same time we hope they will constantly reform the old mode and bring in the new system which prevails in their own country. Co-education is an established thing. Even such a conservative university as Oxford University has had girl students for a long time. Why not China? Why do not our western educationalists apply their own system to China now?

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The foreigner having an outlook in China must find a difference in surveying in the social conditions now a days, widely different from the prospect ten years ago.

We will answer the call of democracy, we will sail in the tide from America and Europe, and we shall have good education to make citizens not for to-day, but for to-morrow. Co-education is such an education.

So we beg the faculties of the mission schools to pay attention to the current opinion in modifying their old system. Five out of the six large Eastern China colleges are missionary colleges, Nanyang being the sixth, and a large number of high schools are established by the missionaries. We earnestly ask them to adopt the new system and not retrogress. Some years ago the Shanghai Baptist College considered the proposal to accept girl students but up to this time no actual program has been worked out.

Mrs. John Dewey talked before a large audience of foreigners and Chinese of the Kiangsu Educational Association on May 31, in favor of the co-education in China and left a good impression in every mind. But with exception of this one incident we have not heard any voice from the foreigners on this point. I hope that by this article I may arouse some interest among Western educationalists in China in the co-educational system in this part of the world.

June 5, 1920, Nanyang College.

Of Special Interest

Invitations have been issued by the committee of management and the superintendent and teachers of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, Shanghai, for the first graduation exercises of the institution to be held on Wednesday, June 16, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, at 5 o'clock.

A recital given by the advanced piano students of the Shanghai American School, assisted by the Girl's Double Quartette, with Mrs. Rawlinson as soloist, will be given on Friday, June 11, at 5 o'clock, at 172a North Szechuen Road.

The secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Normal School of Physical Education, Shanghai, will hold an at home on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock of June 12, at 38 Kinchow Road, at the end of Tongshan Road.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

From the "Chung Hua Sin Pao" (Chinese)

The time for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will come in July. A New York report states that Great Britain favors an extension for one year in order to consider certain revisions. This is a question which vitally affects China. A part of the British public view this Anglo-Japanese Alliance with indifference. The Australians, fearing Japanese agressions, are opposed to its renewal. The object of the Alliance was to take precautionary measures against Russia. Now that Russia is no longer a menace this object no longer exists. The fact that America and Japan are not on good terms makes the British hesitate about the continuance of this Alliance. During the

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European War the British did not know what Japan would do, so Britain's relations with America were cemented. At the same time Britain's attitude toward Japan became cool. Since the Paris Peace Conference, England and America have jointly advocated the League of Nations. Therefore, it is not essential that Britain should renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But recently the conditions have slightly changed. America has not ratified the Peace Treaty so the foundation for the League of Nations cannot be considered firm. Although the relations between America and Great Britain have not been disturbed, yet the opposition in the Senate to the Peace Treaty is disconcerting. England's reliance upon Wilson and upon the friendship of the American people has been a bit shaken so her policy toward Japan must be reconsidered. Great Britain's attitude toward Japan is based on two principles. The attitude of the colonists such as the Australians and others in the Far East, who are opposed to Japan because they fear and are jealous of Japan. Their attitude is that of those who will not receive the Japanese on a basis of equality with American and Britishers and would limit Japan's aggressions. So Great Britain favors only a temporary extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance because of these policies. The policy of Englishmen in regard to the Alliance may be represented by the *London Times* attitude. For that paper is the official organ of the Empire, and is in close touch with the Japanese. The most recent important editorial remarks on this subject, state that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is possible only if the Japanese Government has a responsible Premier and the irresponsible military hierarchy is prevented from shaping the policies of the government. If the peace of the Far East is to be preserved then China must be reformed and therefore, to permit the Japanese militarists to have a free hand would be a menace to the peace of the Far East. The reformation of China has been insensibly retarded as is proven by the events of the past few years. The hostile attitude of the Japanese toward England has been evident for some time. At the beginning of the European War the Japanese imperialists dreamed of an alliance between Japan, Germany and Russia, which would oppose England and America. Unfortunately for Japan, the Russian Revolution and the defeat of Germany overthrew the plans of the Japanese militarists. Thereafter, Japan stood alone, so they urged the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The overtures for its renewal came from Japan, and the attitude of the British is as we have above stated. The statement of the *London Times* is good. "Japan now stands at the crossways; if she determines to pursue her aggressive policy in China then she will have to act alone." I do not know whether Japan has realized her situation. I do not know whether the Chinese people will be influenced by the tendencies of the times and will quickly seize the opportunity and make plans for themselves.

American Opinion and China's Internal Political Conclution

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The American Minister announced his attitude and said: "From now on it will not make any government popular to try to harass this new Chinese

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democracy by following the old menacing processes of corruption, that have been poisoning and interfering with its internal affairs." Although his statement was short, he summarizes the evil practices followed in matters of Far Eastern diplomatic affairs. According to international law, interference in the internal affairs of a nation is not permissable. But China has suffered from this evil continuously. Because the authorities dread foreign interference, the policies of the nation are frequently changed, concessions are made and the free exercise of China's sovereignty considerably hampered. Not only is this so in matters of foreign relations but also in purely internal policies. The citizens witness this impairment of China's sovereignty and are incensed because the government is powerless. This is a primary cause for friction between the government and the people. The reason that internal disturbances are far from a satisfactory settlement is entirely due to the evils growing out of China's foreign relations. That the American Minister has made this illuminating statement at a time when he is about to assume office proves he has a comprehensive grasp of Far Eastern affairs. Our relations with America have always been amicable, so this statement must have some significance. The American Minister knows the evil habit of menacing China but he does not know the more insidious evil of stirring up internal troubles. If China had not strongly protested against certain negotiations, the Powers would not have paid any special attention to the vicious aggressions against China. When we examine the activities of the several political parties, whether they belong to the North or South, whether they approve of a republic or favor the restoration of the monarchy, they are urged on by a certain power until they kill each other and destroy property. Secretly, munitions are furnished to both sides. Precautions cannot prevent these outrages. The American Minister said that those who persist in such practices will face the disapproval of the public. I hope public opinion will become more pronounced and put a stop to these secret intrigues. This will prove a blessing to China and also promote the peace of the world. The war clouds are gathering thickly over three districts of Hunan, and have attracted the interest of the whole nation. In Szechuen and Fukien there are loud threatenings of slaughter which cannot be controlled. For this fighting is not confined to strife between the North and South but between the factions of the North and South, between whom emnity is now manifested. With one purpose they are now engaged in open warfare. This has shattered the very appearance of a peaceful settlement, and has revived the powers of destruction. The struggle will increase in violence and in the confusion of aims. It is impossible to define the right and wrong of the question and useless to inquire which side will gain a victory or which side will be defeated. I simply express the unspeakable sufferings of the people. The peace negotations between the North and South were merely carried on to deceive the people. Some say there is still hope of a peaceful settlement. Some even suggest that the present military operation are to clear the way for peace. These are the opinions of the citizens. No one desires a renewal of hostilities and serious fighting. We do not ask what is the reason for these warlike actions or to what purpose are these military operations, but we want to know who is the chief offender that has opposed the will of the people so he will not escape the punishment for his crime.

Correspondence

Internal Hostilities Revived Throughout the Provinces

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Since the cessation of the internal war between the North and the South, more than one year has elapsed. The people are in the hope that the terrible struggle, from which they have suffered seriously during the recent years and really cannot suffer more, will no longer come to light, and that a national union will be reached at an early date. But now, in view of the conditions of the provinces, the hope has gone to the winds. The Shanghai conference has been in a deadlock, since Mr. Wang I-tang, the Northern Chief Delgate, came down whom the South has opposed to negotiate with, as he is one of the leaders of the Anfu Club.

With differences of the opinion, both the Northern and the Southern have been divided into several small parties. Each of the parties endeavours to increase its own influence and interests in the face of the other. Should something inconvenience to one party occur, the same would make every opposition by means of military influence. Thus the national union that the people have been longing for is as hopeless as to look for a small pin in a great ocean. According to the recent news, there have been, or will be, hostilities in the provinces of Shensi, Szechwan and Hunan.

The soldiers under the command of General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the 3rd Division, having been in garrison for three years, are earnestly expecting to return to their native lands. They have repeatedly petitioned the Peking government for the approval of their withdrawal. At first, the government rejected it, but at length, their demand was accepted. Obstacles, however, have been arised on the way of General Wu's troops back from Hengchow. General Chang chin-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, who is not in good terms with General Wu and disagreeable to his withdrawal in the fear that the Southern would advance after his going back, is planning means to injure the latter. A few weeks ago, he secured a great number of arms from Peking. He asks the assistance of General Wu Kwan-sin, the brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-sui, to stand by him if he should struggle with General Wu Pei-fu. It is understood that trouble has arisen between them and that General Chang has reported to the Peking government to the effect that General Wu would attack Changsha. Newspapers in Peking, owned by the Anfu Club, also disseminated the rumour that the withdrawal of General Wu's troops was brought by the intrigue of General Tah Yeh-kai, the Southern military learder. But such a rumour was certainly cleared out when General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, told the government that the fact was entirely fruitless. It is, however, evident that war in Hunan must some day or other break out either between General Chang and General Wu or between the Southerners and the Tuchun. The great fears of the Tuchun of Hunan are the inability of his troops to compete with the Southern and the hatred of the people of that province. It comes to our knowledge that his position in Hunan will be on the wane after the withdrawal of the 3rd Division soldiers.

In Shensi, war has been reported to have broke out between Generals Kuo Kien and Yeh Chien, Southern

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The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,279,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record)? $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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military leaders, and General Kwan Chin-shu, the Occupation Commissioner in Shensi. In the course of a battle of three days long, the latter was defeated and captured by the former, but after a few days, he was released. At present, the war is still in progress and a number of important cities has been occupied by the Southern troops.

As to the situation in Szechwan Province, we come to the conclusion from the following correspondence of the Peking Daily News of May 7, 1920:

"A few weeks ago a circular telegram was issued by General Lu Chiao and other Division Commanders in Szechwan setting forth the offences of General Hsiung Ko-wu, Tuchwan, whom they desired to drive out of the province in order to make room for themselves; but the same commanders have now circulated another telegram pointing out the importance of retaining the services of that general. In reply to the inquiry of the Central Government, General Chen Hsia-lin, Occupation Commissioner of the Szechwan Marches, has given a full report on the circumstances of the province. He says that for a long time the Division Commanders under the control of General Hsiung Ko wu, such as Generals Nan Mou-hsin, Liu Cheng-hsun, Lu Chiao, Hsian Chuang-yi and Chen Hung-fan, have been making preparations for a struggle among themselves for the ascendancy, and each of them cherishes the ambition of one day becoming Tuchun of that province. They have all the time been intriguing against their chief, who stands in the way of their ambition. These five powerful commanders do not like to see the Yunnan troops remaining in Szechwan, although the assistance of the latter is invaluable to them. General Shih Ching-yang and Yen Te-ching, Division commanders, do not agree with the above five commanders, as they believe that the presence of the Yunnan troops is necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. At the same time General Hsiung Ko-wu is watching his opportunities at Chengtu, delaying his departure although his resignation has been accepted by the Canton Military Government. He has been carrying on negotiation with various Division Commanders, and is ready to fight any party that tries to use force to oust him from the province. It is feared that war will sooner or later break out among these division commanders."

C. S. DONG

Hankow, May 26, 1920.

Possibilities in American Cotton Introduction in China

BY JOHN B. GRIFFIN

IN what measure will the present movement to introduce the culture of American varieties of cotton into China be successful? It is not surprising that there is considerable interest in this problem when we consider present tendencies in the cotton world. In spite of ever increasing prices the farmers of the United States are slowly being forced out of cotton growing by the high cost of labor. The cotton mills of Great Britain, as well as those of France and Germany, which have hitherto depended largely on the American source of raw product, are seriously

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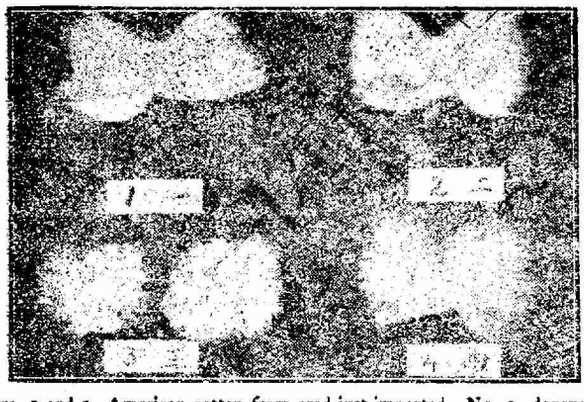
handicapped, with no relief in sight for the immediate future. Her cotton experts are seeking throughout untried areas of the United Kingdom for new producing districts and more of the Indian cotton will doubtless be diverted from the Oriental trade to the homeland.



Nos. 1 and 2, American cotton from seed just imported. No. 3, degenerate American cotton from seed grown in China only three years. No. 4, Chinese cotton from selected seed.

China is fortunately endowed with a good cotton soil and climate, together with an unlimited supply of labor, a combination of circumstances ideal for extensive cotton production. Yet she is buying at record prices in the markets of the world more cotton and goods than any other commodity. In 1918 cotton and cotton piece goods led all other imports with a figure of Tls. 158,355,200. The deficiency in production is due, not to any lack of industry on the part of the Chinese farmer or any physical condition of the land, but to the fact that the native Chinese cotton plant is inferior in yield, and in length and quality of fiber to most other types of cotton in the world. Will the introduction of American varieties be the solution of the problem?

During the late summer and fall of last year, Mr. O. F. Cook, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. H. Reisner, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, and the writer, made a survey of the cotton situation in East, Central, and North China, visiting in all twenty stations where American cotton was being tested. Some of the observations of the party may be briefly mentioned.

In the cool, humid areas near the coast it was found that American varieties of cotton were late in maturing their fruit, if they reached maturity at all, and were more susceptible to disease and insect pests than the native varieties. No variety in such regions was found to be sufficiently successful to be recommended for general use without further trial.

In many of the interior stations, however, two or three of the American varieties were quite successful. In both yield and quality they suggested plants in typical American fields. But this was true only of cotton grown from seed just imported from America. Upon examination, plots from seed that had been home grown in China one, two or more years, showed a marked lack of uniformity of character in both plants and quality of cotton, indicating a tendency toward degeneration. In fact in some instances three years' growth in China had resulted in such deterioration that the quality was inferior to that of good Chinese native cotton.

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This fact of deterioration is demonstrated by the illustration. Specimens No. 1 and No. 3 are typical samples of the Trice variety grown last year from seed just imported from the United States. No. 2 shows samples of degenerate American cotton from seed grown in China three years, now no variety but a mongrel hybrid of various types. It is inferior in length and quality not only to Nos. 1 and 3, but also to No. 4, which is a selected specimen of Chinese cotton. The Trice and the degenerate type were grown in similar plots and had the same advantages of soil and climate.

This state of affairs proved to be general. Wherever American cotton had been grown for any length of time, the report was received that although the first and sometimes the second year's trial gave favorable results, yet by the third year the American varieties had "run out" and become unsatisfactory. The outlook for the future therefore would be most discouraging were it not for the fact that the causes of deterioration have already been carefully worked out by American cotton specialists and the remedy discovered. It seems the most simple thing in the world to secure seed from one country and plant it in another, but in reality to reproduce the results obtained in the parent country is one of the most difficult and scientific procedures. Before a new variety can be commercialized in a new country it must first be put through the delicate process of acclimatization, in which the type is fixed and uniformity established.

One of the most potent causes of deterioration of cotton in China has been due to the hybridization of different varieties that have been planted in the same fields or locality. The first work of experimenters has naturally been to test a number of different varieties of cotton in plots side by side. In most cases the experimenter, in saving the seed from each plot after such a test, forgot the sexual nature of the plants and the activity of insects in bearing the pollen from one variety to another, but subsequent plantings brought the fact to light by demonstrating a future lack of uniformity in any type and a tendency toward degeneration. On this point Mr. D. A. Saunders, an eminent plant breeder in the United States and the originator of the famous "Lone Star" cotton, says: "When plants of different varieties of cotton grow in close proximity, cross fertilization takes place through the aid of insects and other pollen-bearing agencies, with the result that varieties become interbred and deterioration follows." (Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 288.)

Another important factor is that a radical change in location causes the plant to throw out a great number of variations or odd types in the effort to adapt and readjust itself. A lack of uniformity in cotton types is undesirable from a commercial standpoint but is even more to be feared on account of the fact that it is the first stage of degeneration. The first work in acclimatization is to establish a pure and uniform type by carefully selecting out all plants that are not true to the variety type. This process is called roguing. In his bulletin on "Cotton Improvement on a Community Basis," Mr. O. F. Cook, whose department in the Bureau of Plant Industry is called the Office of Crop Acclimatization and Adaptation, describes this work: "No variety can be expected to remain uniform unless selection be

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continued and admixture with other varieties be prevented.....Natural ability, training and practice are necessary to develop the power of recognizing minute differences that a casual observer would entirely overlook. The first essential, of course, is thorough familiarity with the superior type that is to be maintained, so that all variations may be detected and removed. Improved methods of selection have been developed which make it possible to distinguish degenerate plants early in the season." (Y. B. Separate 579, p. 404.)

An interesting phrase of the work of the cotton specialists in the department is, as Mr. Cook suggests, the fact that they can detect the degenerate characteristics, which will affect the quality of lint, while the plant is still young and even before the bolls have formed so that by their early removal crossing with good plants is prevented.

As evidence of the fact that the cotton plant can be successfully introduced and acclimatized by these methods, a number of successful instances may be pointed out, such as the Acala and Durango varieties which were brought from Guatemala, and the Arizona Egyptian, from Egypt. A study of the methods of the Bureau of Plant Industry in establishing these foreign introductions in the United States will be most profitable in taking up the same problem in China. The Egyptian cotton work in Arizona will afford a typical illustration. Efforts to introduce the superior varieties of cotton from Egypt to the United States began more than twenty years ago. It is significant to note that these early efforts were unsuccessful and by some the Egyptian cotton was condemned as a failure in the United States. For a number of years Mr. T. H. Kearney and Mr. O. F. Cook, both of the Bureau of Plant Industry, persisted in their efforts to establish a pure type adapted to the Arizona climate. In 1912 the product of their efforts was given to the farmers and later was even further improved, so that to-day the Arizona Egyptian cotton, known as the Pima variety, is in many respects the best cotton to be found in the world and brings 5c. per pound more than the best grades from Egypt. The type is more uniform and more firmly established than many of the older native varieties in the country.

A few of the fundamental features of the method of maintaining the high standard of quality may be mentioned, as follows:

First: No other type of cotton is permitted in the same district where Pima is grown. Thus hybridization is prevented.

Second: None but pure seed of the Pima strain of Egyptian cotton is permitted to be planted. All seed produced is bought up by the organized growers and pure seed is sold to them for planting.

Third: To secure pure seed a central seed farm is maintained from which all plants which show variation from the true type are rogued or pulled out by specialists trained for this work. The rogued seed from the central seed farm is planted in the area adjacent to and surrounding the seed farm, which area in turn supplies sufficient pure seed for the rest of the district. Thus no seed is ever planted more than two years removed from rogued plants.

One important lesson to be gained from the method of the Bureau of Plant Industry is that the

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

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Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

process of acclimatization of foreign seed essentially comes first and the commercialization of the seed follows. With the Egyptian cotton it took nine years of painstaking effort of scientists to accomplish the task, but when the work was done they had the best cotton in the world. In China there seems to be a tendency to get the "cart before the horse" and distribute seed and varieties indiscriminately without acclimatization. Such a policy is inevitably doomed to failure. It is only through the same painstaking processes that we have described, the establishing of pure seed farms, and the training of a corps of Chinese specialists in roguing out and acclimatizing a pure type of seed for China that permanent results can be obtained.

With this idea in mind the University of Nanking succeeded in buying the entire supply of pure Trice cotton seed that could be obtained in the United States, the Trice being the one variety which gave promise of success throughout the experiments. This seed has been planted in eight different seed farms in order that the acclimatization work may be done simultaneously in localities of varying type. An organization is now being built up of Chinese young men of suitable agricultural preparation with the idea of training them in the art of roguing and other phases of the acclimatization work. This work is supported by the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association.

Such a program should assure success in establishing American cotton in China, but there are still other factors which present great difficulty. Chief among these is the common policy of indiscriminate and widespread distribution of American varieties of varying character and a great deal of impure and degenerate seed. Large quantities of such seed are deposited with local magistrates or gentry, who, in turn, deliver small quantities to the farmers. As a result a degenerate and further degenerating cotton is being scattered broadcast throughout the country. These mongrel plants will be the most serious obstacle to the maintaining of the high standard of an acclimatized cotton, when such a type is ready for distribution, for it will be practically impossible to prevent their crossing with and thus destroying the uniformity and quality of the pure type. This situation is the greater cause for regret when we realize that American cotton cannot hybridize with Chinese native cotton and pure seed could easily be established and maintained in a community if there were no other American type in the locality, even though native Chinese varieties were present.

Nanking University, Nanking, China. June 4, 1920.

Largest Cotton Mill in China Nearing Completion

Machinery is now being rapidly installed in the Pao Cheng Cotton Mills in Shanghai, the largest enterprise in China. It is also the most complete enterprise in China, embracing cotton spinning, weaving, and a waste mill. The enterprise is located on Soochow Creek and Robinson road, occupying a frontage of 1,500 feet on the creek and 1,000 feet on Robinson Road. The total cost of the enterprise will be close to $10,000,000 when completed including, land, machinery and building construction. The mill will include 100,000 spindles, 6,000 spindles for converting waste and 600 looms for weaving cloth. The daily output will be 100,000 pounds of cotton yarn daily. Almost half of the spinning machinery has been installed and is now in operation in spite of the fact that considerable delay was caused by the lateness in delivery of moters and electrical equipment. The original contract for this enterprise was signed in May 1919 and at that time the ground now occupied by the various buildings was a swampy piece of ground occupied by truck gardeners. All of the equipment in the mill is of American construction, the contract being with Andersen, Meyer and Company for the buildings, the Saco-Lowell Shops of Lowell, Mass, for machinery and the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., for electrical equipment. The buildings are of reinforced concrete construction, with steel window sashes, overhead motors, everything being in accordance with modern American enginering practice. Liu Pao Cheng is proprietor of the enterprise.

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to a recent issue of the *Pacific Shipping Illustrated*, important interests in the China Import and Export Lumber Company, have been purchased from the Robert Dollar Company by the Columbia-Pacific Shipping Company of Portland, Ore. The same announcement also tells of a proposed increase of the capitalization of the company to $2,500,000. Sixty-six ships are now being operated by the company, fifty-four on direct assignment from the United States Shipping Board.

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Cable Address "Solano"

The establishment of a modern steel mill near Peking on the Yungting river, which will eventually be expanded into a large producing unit, has been announced by Lawrence J. O'Laughlin of the firm of C. P. Perin and S. M. Marshall, consulting engineers of New York City. The first unit of the general project will be a 250 ton blast furnace, the equipment for which has been ordered. The project is being undertaken by the Lung Yen Mining Company and the initial work will cost $3,000,000.

The business situation in Japan continues the same, according to recent advices, with a trend toward further declines and flurries. During the month of May the excess of imports over exports was one hundred million yen and the aggregate since January totalled 440,000,000 yen. Yarns are down to a fifty percent decrease, stocks are depressed and the silk market is showing the effect of the general depression. Investigations in the Osaka prefecture show that 375 factories have been closed within the last three month and 8,500 workers discharged, 6,500 of whom have found re-employment. It is believed in some quarters that the closing of the doors of the Moji Company silk bank and its resultant effect upon the Yokohoma Silk Market was due to the recent hoarding in New York of raw silk by large Japanese concerns, who borrowed from American banks on the strength of these holdings to buy more raw silk in the Orient and by so doing to control the New York market and keep prices at a high level.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the early part of the week occassioned only moderate price changes. At the close the predominating sentiment was in favor of higher prices as far as the Tungchow staple is concerned, presumably due to the scarcity of stocks here and the small commitments from interior marts. Furthermore, weather conditions have also strengthened the market on account of the very unsatisfactory climatic reports from all the sections of the cotton belts. Farmers are making fair progress with chopping; stands are a little irregular but if hot weather sets in within the next week and the farm work in the interior is not interrupted by rain, we think the crops will be in good condition by the middle of June with an acreage fully as large as last year.

The situation continues to hinge on future weather developments and in our opinion holds out every prospect for a continuance of steady markets.

From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as the ultimate course of prices a

conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future.

Yarn.—There was a better feeling in Yarn circles during the first part of the week, and inquiries for new business with the Mills have been reported, also spot prices are quoted as ruling strong. General conditions in the interior marts are healthy considering that they are practically bare of stocks. As soon as the crops have had the farmer's attention, a healthy revival in trade is looked forward to in the near future. We are in receipt of a wire from India from which we gather that the market there must be very firm, considering that the price asked for Yarn is very much higher than that ruling here.

Liverpool, May 31, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....75.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....12.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.83 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....24.24 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....23.47 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, June 3, 1920.

New York Market :—

July. .....38.60 Cents
October .....36.30 ,,
December .....35.20 ,,
Spot.....40.00 ,,

Market :—*Firm.*

Bombay, June 1, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 432 per Khandy

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 33.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 31.25
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.50
,, M-Ginned, May/June... ,, 28.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: To all appearances the Chinese Reelers have, this Season, employed considerable discretion and moderation in their buying of cocoons. The disasters of last Season have served as a warning to short selling at low figures. The situation is now reversed, Reelers having short several thousand bales at figures between Tls. 1100 to Tls. 1400, and the maximum cost at present is between Tls 900 and Tls. 1000. Crop reports continue favorable and general conditions point to lower prives. With the absence of buyers, quotations are nominal. With business in hand considerable reductions would be made by Reelers who have not sold short.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1200
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1050
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1000

Tussah: Inactive and weak. Quotations :

Tussah Best..... Tls. 435
Market Chops ..... ,, 415

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 9th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—With Silver offering from many quarters and a limited demand the London price of silver at 58⅜ for "Spot" and 48½ for "Forward" shows a drop o over 9d. since last week. New York silver is down from about G. $1 to 84 G. $ cents.

Our local rate for T/T on London declined 11d. during the week to 4/9d. and closed easy.

Stocks of Silver are reported as follows : –

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 38,000,000 a decline of Tls. 950,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 18,100,000 ,, ,, $ 3,600,000
United States Silver Dollars .....: $ 1,000,000 unchanged
Estimated total in Taels 52,200,000—a decline of Tls. 4,300,000.

†	Average rates for May.	Thursday June 3	Friday June 4	Sat. June 5	Monday June 7	Tuesday June 8	Wed. June 9
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.920	5/8 5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7 5/6	5/4 5/2	4/11 4/9
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/8¼ 5/7¼	5/7¼	5/7¼	5/7¼ 5/6¼	5/4¼ 5/2¼	4/11¼ 4/9¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/8½ 5/7½	5/7½	5/7½	5/7½ 5/6½	5/4½ 5/2½	4/11½ 4/9½
T/T India	273.780	267 262½	262½	262½	268 264	256 248	236 228
T/T France	1705.600	1415 1390	1395	1395	1395 1375	1330 1290	1230 1185
T/T N. Y.	113.240	112 110½	110	110	109 107½	103½ 100½	96 92½
T/T H'kong	72.260	71½ 71¼	71½	71½	72½ 72¾	72½ 73	73 73
T/T Japan	44.840	46¼ 47½	46½	46½	47 47¾	49¼ 51	53¼ 55¼
T/T Batavia	299.620	289 284½	284½	284½	286 281½	273 264½	252 243
T/T Straits	39.150	40¾ 41	41	41	41 42	43 44½	47 48½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/3.420	6/0½ 5/11½	5/11½	5/11½	5/11½ 5/10½	5/8 5/6	5/3½ 5/1
6m/s ,, ,,	6/4.670	6/1¾ 6/0¾	6/0¾	6/0¾	6/0¾ 5/11¾	5/9¼ 5/7¼	5/4¼ 5/2¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/0¾ 5/11¾	5/11¾	5/11¾	5/11¾ 5/10¾	5/8¼ 5/6¼	5/3¼ 5/1¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1861.600	1565 1545	1545	1545	1545 1525	1480 1440	1330 1335
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	123.420	122 120½	120	120	119 117½	123½ 110½	104 100½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	122¾ 121¼	120¾	120¾	119¾ 118¼	114¼ 111¼	104¾ 101¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 3	June 4	June 3	June 7	June 8	Jnue 9
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	57	56	57	56½	54⅜	58⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 220⁰⁰	Tls. 218⁹⁰	Tls. 216⁵⁰	Tls. 224⁶⁰	Tls. 235²⁰	Tls. 252⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.75	72.7625	72.7625	72.725	72.7625	72.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 50
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.90
of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/0¾
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5⅞%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/8½
,, ,,	6 m/s. 5⅞%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7½

New Books and Publications

Russia

The Russian Pendulum, by Arthur Bullard. New York: The Macmillan Co.

EXPERIENCE and a sympathetic viewpoint give Arthur Bullard an advantage over most Americans for the interpretation of events in Russia. So long ago as 1905 Mr. Bullard was Secretary of the Friends of Russian Freedom. In Petrograd, in Switzerland, and in America he knew leaders of the Liberal and Revolutionary movements. Three years he lived in cities and peasant communities of Russia. And since the first days of the Revolution he has visited both European Russia and Siberia, in each instance as an agent of the Committee on Public Information.

The first part of his book Mr. Bullard devotes to Russia in Europe. The Provisional Government was still in office when he reached Petrograd. What wrecked it? Was it German intrigue that brought the Bolsheviki into power?

Mr. Bullard does not think so. He does not clear the Bolsheviki of the charge of taking German gold. He believes, in fact, that "with possibly one or two exceptions" the documents revealed by Mr. Sisson were authentic. The Bolsheviki took the Kaiser's money and used it to betray him. They regarded him not as a fellow-conspirator but as a godsend. And handy as the German marks may have been, Mr. Bullard does not for a minute think they were the major factor in bringing the Bolsheviki into power. There were far more fundamental factors. And they were on Lenin's side.

What these factors were, Mr. Bullard realized as soon as he reached Petrograd. That was in July of 1917. The power of the Provisional Government was already a shadow power. The first revolutionary unity had evaporated. Each political faction was bent on going its own way. There were signs of trouble in the army and in the cities. The upper classes, and solicitous advisers from the Allied countries, called for a "strong" government. They accused Kerensky of vacillation. But Kerensky knew more about Revolutionary Russia than his critics did. "He knew," says Mr. Bullard, "that orders could no longer be enforced, the people could no longer be driven, and he tried desperately to hold the nation together by explanation and persuasion . . . . The criticism that he was 'weak' was merely uncomprehending stupidity." For upon Kerensky an overwhelming mass of the people made two persistent demands—and neither of them could he satisfy. He could not give the people "land" becaue he thought so all-deciding a question ought to wait until a government actually responsible to the people could deal with it. He could not give them "peace," because he believed (what the people did not believe) that Revolutionary Russia had a stake in the war. He feared a victorious and imperial Germany.

Against Kerensky for his failure immediately to end the war and deal with the land problem, the Bolsheviki began an early campaign. It was under way when Mr. Bullard reached Russia. It was, he declares, an unscrupulous campaign, in which cheap demagogery vied with deliberate falsehood. But supporting it was the logic of the situation. The clamor for land and for peace was insistent. Kerensky in a frantic effort to convince his armies and workmen that something more was at stake in the war than the fate of two struggling imperialisms, called upon the Allied governments for a statement of democratic war aims. By answering that appeal Mr. Bullard believes the Allies had their best chance of keeping Russia in the war. That chance they missed. They preferred to sacrifice none of those imperialist aims they were ultimately to write into the peace of Versailles. And their silence gave "a new and tremendous weapon" to those forces in Russia demanding an immediate end to war. Bitterly as he feels against the Bolsheviki, Mr. Bullard makes it clear that the essential reason they came into power was because they promised the Russian people precisely what they wanted—land and peace, and no delay.

Mr. Bullard's case against the Bolsheviki is accordingly not that they came into power against the wishes of a hostile majority; but that they made promises they were neither capable nor desirous of keeping—and then, having won their way falsely to power, failed miserably to give Russia the government it needed. The peasants, to be sure, have the land. But nothing could have stopped them from taking it. And the rest, Mr. Bullard believe, is hideous failure. The Bolsheviki got for Russia the worst peace of modern times. They crushed freedom wherever they ruled. "Reactionary" they used in the war, as some Americans now use "radical," as a tag to mark for destruction anything for which they had no liking. They went beyond suppression, and instituted a terror. They never consulted popular opinion. They deserted their allies in Finland and the Ukraine. But bad as Mr. Bullard believes their record to be, it is not bad enough to destroy his faith in the Revolution. For the Revolution has not completed its course—perhaps is barely started. "It has already laid low the hoary ghost of hereditary absolutism. It has freed the land. Leninism is only one episode in the momentous process."

In the second section of his book Mr. Bullard turns from European Russia to Siberia. There was in power, when his story begins, a government enjoying the confidence of both Socialists and Constitutional Democrats. It held its authority "by deserving and winning the consent of the governed." It was not Bolshevist. It was, on the contrary, "carrying on an active war" with the Soviet Government. But these qualities did not protect it from the men with armies. In the month of November (1918) a Cossack coup d'etat cut short what Mr. Bullard calls "the most hopeful effort at constructive politics which has been developed since the revolution."

There are two theories to explain the November coup. One is that Admiral Kolchak inspired it; the other, that he was its innocent beneficiary, accepting the dictatorship only when begged to do so by those members of the government whom the Cossacks had not "deposed." Between these two theories Mr. Bullard does not explicitly choose. He was not in Omsk at the time, and had no facts upon which to base a judgment. He has, indeed, few facts of any sort to help his reader to an estimate of Kolchak and the character of that leader's rule. What he knows at first

hand of the Kolchak regime is chiefly bad—"I saw it at its worst"—the good comes to him in reports from other districts.

Nevertheless Mr. Bullard's bitter disillusionment about the Soviet government and a belief (July, 1919) that Kolchak might do better, lead him into the role of apologist for the Omsk government. He explains why Kolchak found it difficult to democratize his government, why it was impossible for him to interfere with reactionary terrorists like Ivanov-Rinov. But what is the basis for these explanations—used to wipe Kolchak clean of some of those charges that turned liberals in America against him? Nothing save the argument of military necessity. Kolchak, so long as it was necessary for him to prosecute the war against the Bolsheviki, could not "afford" to take any action "likely to offend the corps of army officers." But identically the same sort of defense can, of course, be made for many of those acts of the Bolsheviki upon which Mr. Bullard dwells, if it is also assumed that it was necessary for them to prosecute the war against Kolchak. Military necessity justifies sundry failures. Mr. Bullard invokes it in one case; ignores it in the other, His partisanship could have been justified in his own eyes only by the conviction that it required an advancing army to rid European Russia of terrorism and restore government responsible to the people.

To such theory Mr. Bullard may not hold today. His book, however, supplies a standard by which we may measure the democratic faith that was behind the Kolchak government at Omsk. The book was written in July of 1919 (possibly the printers' strike accounts in part for its late appearance), and in it Mr. Bullard asserts that the war between Kolchak and the Bolsheviki was largely a war of propaganda. The essential factor was not British cannon but Russian sentiment: "Public opinion in the disputed territory on the relative merits of the two sides in the civil wars controls the fluctuations of the 'front.'" "*Something in the nature of a democratic election is in progress.*" And if we should read in the papers that Kolchak's army had lost the province of Perm, says Mr. Bullard, then we should know that the peasant population had "taken an active preference" for the Soviets. Well, Kolchak has lost Perm. He has lost Perm, and so many additional hundreds of miles of Russian soil that if Mr. Bullard's estimate of the force of Russian opinion is correct, the election in Siberia is dramatically settled. Kolchak is routed. And in his rout he hands his government to Semenoff—that same Semenoff whom Mr. Bullard terms "a Cossack bandit," "an extreme reactionary dictator," a "train-robber," a "banklooter," and the committer of "unspeakable atrocities."

Whatever else we may do to solve "the Russian problem" we shall not solve it now by recognizing Kolchak. In his own recommendations Mr. Bullard is modest; he realizes that the problem is too dynamic for any program hard and fast in its details. But, for all that, Mr. Bullard is hazy. The blockade he dismisses with the statement that "no mere negative removal of prohibitions against trade will help." On the question of withdrawing troops he is similarly inexplicit. It would be difficult to get an agreement among all the Allies to withdraw simultaneously; and "if such an agreement were reached the probable results would be the break-up of Russia into a number of territorial governments, some Bolsheviki, some Liberal, some Reactionary." But the presence of Allied troops in Russia certainly has not had the effect of preventing civil warfare during the last year and a half; and whether Mr. Bullard believes more Allied troops could achieve that result and would like to see them sent, he does not say. Finally Mr. Bullard suggests that the man who pays the piper calls the tune. Let the Allies agree to recognize only that government which meets the fundamental needs of Russia today. What sort of government must it be? Not one to please those enthusiasts among the Allies who want a return to the good old days of reaction in Russia. Mr. Bullard describes the essential characteristics it must have, and that description is the most valuable contribution of his book. It must, whatever its party label, be a government that proceeds on the two fundamental principles that "the land belongs to those who use it" and that the police power of the state is a weapon to be used democratically.

C. M. in the *New Republic.*

Agricultural Statistics

International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Rome; 1920.

The *Review* acknowledges the receipt of the monthly crop report of the International Institute of Agriculture for March 1920. The International Institute is one of the many international ventures of the time before the war, when the nations of the world hoped by means of similar venture to promote peace among the nations of the earth by the spread of knowledge. It is doing valuable work and it is to be hoped that its promoters and it officials are not discouraged. Accurate statistics are valuable, though the world probably doubts their potency as bringers of peace and good will.

The most significant statistics are those which show the total yield of various crops for the year 1919 in the Northern Hemisphere and 1919-20 in the Southern Hemisphere and show the per cent of increase or decrease from the previous year and from the average yield for the period from 1913 to 1917. The total yield of the following crops shows a considerable increase: rye, rice, wine, and tobacco. The total yield of the following shows a considerable decrease; wheat, oats, potatoes, sugarbeets, and cotton.

The statistics of prices have been made almost unintelligible by the depreciated currencies of Europe.

Making a generalization from this report it may be said that the year 1918 showed a vigorous attempt to keep the production of food grains high, probably on account of the war. The year 1919 has shown a considerable falling off. It is to be hoped that the year 1920 will see full production and bountiful harvests.

Keegan's International Three Letter Code

Keegan's Code, Third Edition, Frank Waterhouse & Co.—Chinese-American Publishing Co., Shanghai.

There are codes and codes, private, public and otherwise, improved, modified and revised but Keegan's code offers a new system in a three letter combination, enabling the user to get three separate commercial phrases in one cable word, and adding a tenth letter as

a checking letter by means of which the receiver can immediately tell whether or not the message has been garbled in transmittance.

Keegan's code in its first two editions was a more or less private code but the demand created for it has brought the third edition out for public consumption.

It is distinctive in that it consists of seven departments, divided as follows: general merchandise and conversation code, lumber, oils, banking and brokerage, steel, machinery, and a private section giving 3,500 combinations which may be filled in by the users.

The phrases and clauses used are exceptionally ample and offer a wide range of possibilities.

The code is especially adaptable for use in the Far East since it gives an almost complete list of Oriental export products with their grades, in addition to other needs peculiar to this section of the world.

Since the code by the reason of the three letter combination will reduce cable costs to one-third of the five letter costs it should prove popular and profitable.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. Luther, Seattle; Lr. Col. L. Spencer, London; F. X. Cassera, New York; C. McCaslin, Newchwang; J. H. Von Sopp, Koukden: Oya; Jusoia; A. Davison, Australia; A. A. Mooney, Australia; F. Literak, Russia; Mrs. B. C. Haile; F. C. Chu; E. J. O. Longhlein; Col. Drysdale, Peking; Miss D. Read, Peking; Hughes, Peking; D. M. Brodie, Peking; K. A. Williams, San Francisco; G. H. Bowen; E. Lurluck; P. Calcina, Tsingtao; Wilkins, Hankow; Mrs. J. B. Cox, C. R. Cox, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs Gillengham, Kiukiang; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pepple, London; H. Frink, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. P. Brooks, Peking; Mrs. March, Peking; C. A. Glence; C. S. Richards, Tokvo; Mrs. Howell and daughter, Tientsin; T. Thomson, Newchang; F. Sugden, Tongchow; Lucas, San Francisco; Bersenoff, Vladivostock; Di Villa, Tsinanfu; Capt. P. R. Berger, Peking; F. Salit; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. H. Stevenal; Aker, Peking; H. Stryes; J. B. Loucks; W. C. Haseltine, San Francisco; A. J. Srallowitz; W. M. States; Mrs C. Batt, Yokohama; Miss N. Batt, Kobe; Nielson; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bostwick; H. T. Rosenving; R. Sanager, Hongkong; P. W. Parker; Hongkong; G. L. Colclough; W. T. Hutchison; C. V. Driscoll; V. Frazer, New York; G. W. Harrower, Vancouver; A. F. Frey, Hongkong; J. Hashim; E. McFarland; C. Noll, Boston; E. C. Check; F. R. Henderson; R. P. Bordsall, Washington; L. Firekel, Vladivostock.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: C. H. House, Harbin; J. B. Shefts, Tientsin; B. Mather, Peking; C. J. Maucer, Singapore; F. Williams, Foochow; H. Marshall Prier, Hankow; G. de Bouve, Boneo; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Burgess, Ontorio; Mr. and Mrs A. M. Burch, Minneapolis; Miss Helm Burch, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs A. Darlington; H. B. Joy, London; C. Coodhind; F. Bochenski, Vladivostok; Dr. and Mrs. Frustenberg, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. Jesseman and child; Miss S. Jones, Kuling; Rasmus Harboe, London; A. T. S. Jensen, London; H. M. Jacobsen, London; R. C Elliot, Kobe; Roger Brylinski, Kobe; Chief Eng. Ridd; Capt. O. S Olsen; H. Wydler; Robert E. Le loge, Tientsin; Mrs. and Miss Eliason, Tientsin; Major E. H. Chasette, Soochow; P. H. Schatzmann, Peking; G J. Wood, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Coskey, Toronto.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. de Huan, Amoy; L. A. Gimble, New York; H. March, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs Godfrey M. James, New York U. S. A. Mrs. M. J. Smith, Los Angeles; Miss Blascoer, New York City; H. Horner, Changsha; J. B. Loucks, Nanking; H. R. Baxter, Hongkong; N. Bouinovsky, Yokohama; B. V. Ostromoff, Yokohama; S. Emamura, Kobe; P. J. Railly Boston Mass; Mrs. M. M. Lamb, New York; A. B. Campbell, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brush, Manila; Miss L. McVean, Manila; J. E. Hayes, Tientsin; W. Sherman, Manila; Dougherty, Phila U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Houston, San Francisco Cal. N. E. Weysfield, Harbin; Brando, Paris; Miss Katherine Steelman, Japan; Mr and Mrs. Maltwood, A. D. Safswood, F. Sabit, Peking; H. Bowe, Hongkong; F. P. Hanes, Hongkong; Beaver, Hongkong; Mrs. H. Pierce, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, and Family, Tientsin; W. G. Symmons, Tientsin; J. A. Dixon, Nanking; Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Preston, R. Sobieszczansky, Tsingtao; Mrs. T. Stevens, San Francisco Cal.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

June 5, 1920; Cause No. 1006; U. S. v. Richards; trial; the District Attorney for prosecution, Mr. Davies for defendant; testimony taken of witnesses Kucol, Teaksmeneff, and the accused; argued and submitted.

" 5, " Cause No. 1018; U. S. v. Richards; trial; the District Attorney for prosecution, Mr. Davies for defendant; testimony taken of witnesses Valtre, Fourmañeno and the accused; argued and submitted.

June 5, 1920; Cause No. 1020; In re death of T. G. Hunter; coroner's inquest; jury empaneled and sworn; testimony taken of witnesses, Dr. A. S. Tenney, Dr. T. L. Kelley, Shin Zay Shing, Capt. Mellows, C. R. Juliet and John Kolander.

" 8, " Cause No. 1022; In re Adoption of Lucy Hu; testimony of petitioner taken.

" 8, " Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel & Co., Inc., Mr. Harris for plaintiff, Mr. Bryan for defendant; testimony taken of Frank Rabinowitz; argued and submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

June 3, 1920; Cause No. 836; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; order for distribution.

" 3, " Cause No. 1015; U. S. v. Herman G. Smith; sentence.

" 3, " Cause No. 1016; U. S. v. Herman G. Smith; sentence.

" 5, " Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron; deceased; order for distribution.

" 7, " Cause No. 778; In re Last Will and Testament of Jennie L. Cody, deceased; order for distribution.

" 7, " Cause No. 1020; In re Death of T. G. Hunter; verdict of accidental drowning; jury discharged.

" 8, " Cause No. 1022; In re Adoption of Lucy Hu; decree.

" 10, " Cause No. 614; In re William Howard's Will; order for taking proof and for distribution.

" 10, " Cause No. 602; In re R. R. Endicott's Will; order for distribution.

" 10, " Cause No. 477; In re Frank E. Meigs' Will; order discharging executrix.

" 10, " Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India, v. Caravel & Co., Inc.; judgment for defendant.

Miscellaneous Filings

June 2, 1920; Cause No. 085; Ezra v. Sutterlee, answer to amended petition.

" 4, " Cause No. 1019; Worthington v. Worthington; petition.

" 7, " Cause No. 772; In re Estate of T. M. Wilkinson, deceased; inventory; report.

" 7, " Cause No. 1021; Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation; petition; summons issued.

" 7, " Cause No. 773; In re last Will and Testament of Jennie L. Cody, deceased; final report.

" 8, " Cause No. 1022; In re Adoption of Lucy Hu; petition.

" 8, " Cause No. 772; In re last Will and Testament of T. M. Wilkinson, deceased; receipts.

" 8, " Cause No. 085; Ezra v. Sutterlee, amended petition; replication.

" 9, " Cause No, 1004; Yu T. Wang v. The Sydney Ross Co., Inc.; answer.

" 9, " Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons Co.; subpoena issued.

" 9, " Cause No. 1023; Ng Kyi Chong v. Pinkham; petition; summons issued.

" 10, " Cause 1025; Herrick vs. Standard Products Co.; petition.

" 10, " Cause No. 950; Sun Yuan Lin v. Upham; confession of judgment.

IN RE WILLIAM HOWARD'S WILL

(*Cause No. 614; filed June 10, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Wills:** *Interpretation.* A clause directing the investment of the testator's funds "for the benefit of my wife * * * and daughter" constitutes a direct bequest to each in equal shares.

2. **Age:** While the normal age of majority in this jurisdiction, for both sexes, is twenty-one years, a female beneficiary under a will is entitled to payment of the bequest on attaining the age of eighteen.

LOBINGIER, J:

The will involved in this case directs

> "that all monies due to me be collected, including gratuity from the Chinese Maritime Customs, and invested by the honorable United States Court for China to the best advantage for the benefit of my wife, Ah Chan, (Mrs. W. Howard) and our daughter Mamie Howard; that my clothing, jewelry, books, photos and furniture be given to my wife, Ah Chan, for her and our daughter's benefit without any restrictions whatsoever."

Such provisions may be treated as direct bequests [1] to the widow and surviving daughter of the deceased in equal shares. [2] Pursuant thereto, the administrator *cum testamento annexo* (no executor having been named) delivered the funds of the estate to the Clerk of this Court who was directed to and did invest the same "in Shanghai Municipal Loan of 1917 (short term) 7% debentures." The income from this investment has been regularly paid to the widow who now asks that the securities be distributed to her and the daughter, who, the former states, is about eighteen. The question therefore arises whether the appointment of a guardian for the daughter is necessary or whether distribution may be made direct.

Under a statute in force in this jurisdiction

> "all persons shall be deemed to have arrived at majority at the age of twenty-one years, and thereafter shall have control of their own actions and business, and have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of citizens of full age." [3]

But a later statute also provides

> "where a bequest of personal property or money is made to a female and directed by the will to be paid on her attaining to full, mature, or to a lawful age, such female shall be entitled to receive and demand such personal property or money on her arriving at the age of eighteen years or being married." [4]

This latter section therefore applies here and the daughter is entitled to receive the bequest, without the intervention of the guardian, as soon as she attains the age of eighteen.

It is accordingly ordered that the cause be referred to the Commissioner to take proof as to the daughter's age and that if it is found that she has attained the age of eighteen the Clerk deliver to her one-half of the securities belonging to the estate and the other half to the widow, less any lawful charges.

1. In the Estate (No. 40) of Thomas Buckley Owen, U. S. Court for China, October 11, 1907, it was held that the following clause "'I hereby give and bequeath to my successor in the work the library in trust for the Hardy Bible Training School,' is and shall be interpreted as making an unrestricted bequest to said Hardy Bible Training School."

2. In re Trinidad's Will, U. S. Court for China, April 17, 1919, Cause No. 688, Millard's Review VIII, 463.

3. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 34.

4. Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, sec. 393.